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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.84.

November 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 75° 2 p.m. 74°  
Humidity 94

November 3, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 69° 2 p.m. 74°  
Humidity 69

7793 日九十月九

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1917.

大拜禮 號三月一十英港香

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE POSITION IN ITALY.

#### Great Wave of Patriotism.

London, November 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the newspapers describe the wave of patriotism that is sweeping over Italy. Dissensions have disappeared as if by magic. The Journal states that the Germans have already lost the battle politically, while militarily they have only won the first stage.

#### A Socialist Appeal.

London, November 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Milan says that the Socialist Municipal Council has issued a stirring appeal to the population to be calm and to show the enemy that he is mistaken in his calculation to disunite and discourage the people.

#### How the Germans Broke Through.

London, November 2.  
The Daily Mail correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states that the retreat of the Third Army was a grandiose sight and was marked by lines of fire and smoke. The Italian guns, being withdrawn, were unable to reply to the furious enemy cannonade, but the infantry repeatedly charged, saving the guns. The infantry drove back the enemy five times into Vallone. Artillerymen are also doing splendidly, dragging heavy guns with ropes up the mountain sides across the Isonzo. The German first breakthrough was the outcome of devilish ingenuity. While terrible drumfire, gas and tear shells at Plezzo and San Gabriele gave the impression of a universal bombardment, a certain sector was left unharmed. A dense mist prevented the Italians from noticing the gap in the ring of fire, through which the German Army Corps passed, cutting off the defenders of the adjoining position. The Germans, after two hours, suspended fire and then renewed it at daybreak and two hours later masses of infantry poured through the mist. They were desperately opposed, especially at Globok Ridge and St. Lucia. The latter is at the entrance of a pass leading to Italy and it changed hands no less than eight times.

#### The Crucial Question.

London, November 2.  
The latest haul of prisoners taken by the Germans in Italy apparently belongs to the Third Army from Carso whose rearguard is believed to have been cut off by a surprisingly rapid march by the Germans from the North, thus isolating masses of troops. The enemy does not claim to have crossed the Tagliamento. Experts are of opinion that the river flooded, causing disastrous congestion to men and material at the crossing places. This is the crucial question and it is still not clear whether General Cadorna has safely withdrawn the main body of armies behind the river barrier. The Times military correspondent admits that losses such as those claimed by the Germans will entirely change the balance of power on the Italian front. He says that measures have been taken which should almost immediately acquiesce the War Cabinet with the exact situation of General Cadorna's armies, and upon this evidence grave decisions must be taken without delay, for it will involve reinforcements equaling those captured. The Morning Post expert says that the country behind the Tagliamento has disadvantages as a site for a decisive battle, being intersected with parallel streams which impede the supply and retreat and is exposed to turning movements based on Pontebba and Plecken Passes.

#### Enemy Patrols Repulsed.

London, November 2.  
An Italian official message states:—There is reciprocal artillery firing on the Tagliamento. Machine-gun fire repulsed enemy patrols which advanced to the river bank.

## AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

London, November 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that there are now sixty thousand Commonwealth War Pensioners drawing a total of £2,140,000 annually. Committees are being formed in hundreds of centres to organise public meetings in favour of Conscription. Mr. Cook stated that the Federal Council was watching the military situation with the gravest attention.

London, November 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Brisbane states that this season the sugar crop is probably a record. It is expected that there will be a surplus of a hundred thousand tons.

## ITALIAN FREEMASON MURDERED.

London, November 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the alleged murderer of Signor Ballori, a prominent Freemason who was shot yesterday at the Masonic Headquarters, has been arrested.

## ENEMY SHIPS TO BE CHARTERED.

London, November 2.  
The Times correspondent at Peking states that China has agreed to charter nine confiscated enemy ships, of a total tonnage of 29,984, to proceed to Britain.

## THE DURBAN FLOODS.

London, November 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Durban states that the Umgeni River has considerably subsided, revealing countless small Indian houses ruined. The police are still recovering bodies. A resumption of partial railway service has been attempted. Considerable damage is reported from other parts of Natal. Communications are interrupted. Bridges have been swept away and large quantities of stock have been drowned.

## VALUE OF EGYPTIAN SUCCESS.

London, November 2.  
Beersheba is a severe loss to the Turks, as it was the main base for attempts to invade Egypt through Sinai. Its capture ends the stalemate position on the front of Gaza and forestalls the German designs in Palestine. In Mesopotamia important developments are shortly probable.

London, November 2.  
An Egyptian official message states:—We hold the position to the north of Beersheba. We successfully raided a portion of the front, killing a large number of the enemy.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### "RUSSIA WORN OUT."

#### Startling Statement Attributed to M. Kerensky.

London, November 2.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, a message from Petrograd states that M. Kerensky has told a representative of the Associated Press that Russia is worn out and that it is her right now to ask the other Allies to shoulder the burden of the war.

## ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

### A Busy Day for Aeroplanes.

London, November 2.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Taking advantage of the change of weather on Wednesday, the enemy's and our aeroplanes were in the air all day. The visibility was not very good, hindering artillery work. Many photographs were taken and much bombing was done by our machines. Aeroplanes co-operated successfully in the infantry's raid to the north-east of Loos yesterday at noon, firing several thousand machine-gun rounds and bombing troops and communication trenches. Five tons of bombs were dropped on Roulers, causing fires and explosions, and on many billets. A further two-and-a-half tons were dropped at night on aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Courtrai, an aerodrome at Gontrode and the railway stations at Roulers, Thourout and Courtrai. Two trains were attacked from a low height; one was derailed and the other completely destroyed. The enemy aircraft is more active and more aggressive, attacking our artillery with bombing machines. Seven were brought down and nine of ours are missing. Two of our group of six machines were each successful in a raid on Germany to-day on the munition work at Kaiser Slantern. The cloudy weather impeded the accurate dropping of bombs. One group encountered defending scouts and brought down one. All of ours returned.

### British Position Improved.

London, November 2.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We improved our position to the south and west of Passchendaele and to the south-east of Poelcapelle, taking prisoners. The Lincolnshire and Lancashire successfully raided to the east of Vermelles and to the east of Shrewsbury Forest. There is great activity among the hostile artillery to the east of Ypres.

### The Artillery Duel.

London, November 2.  
A French communique says:—There is a somewhat violent artillery duel north of the Aisne, in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne, and on the right of the Meuse, to the north of Besanvaux. Belgian Artillery Active.

London, November 2.  
A Belgian communique says:—There is a most violent artillery struggle, especially before Dixmude. We made several direct hits on enemy batteries and works.

### Germans Employing More Civilians.

London, November 2.  
It is stated from Belgian official sources that the Germans are most active behind the front in Belgium and have brought up a great number of new "pill-boxes" made of thick cast-iron, each capable of holding four men. The number of civilians who are compelled to work near the front is steadily increasing.

### A French Reprisal.

London, November 2.  
A French communique says:—Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down and seven forced down damaged. As a reprisal for the bombing of Dunkirk, seventeen of our aeroplanes dropped 2,500 kilograms of explosives on the town of Offenbourg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Railway stations, ammunition dumps and an aerodrome were also heavily bombed.

## M. VENIZELOS IN ITALY.

London, November 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that M. Venizelos has arrived there.

## THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

### Count Hertling Confers with Kaiser.

London, November 2.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Count Hertling had an audience with the Kaiser yesterday afternoon when, it is believed in Berlin, his appointment as Imperial Chancellor was finally decided upon. It is reported that Herr Helfferich, Vice-Chancellor, and Herr Wadow, Food Dictator, have resigned. Count Hertling Accepts Reichstag Demands.

London, November 2.  
A message from Amsterdam states that Admiral von Opelle remains in office. The Voerische Zeitung says that Count Hertling has accepted the demands of the Reichstag majority to carry out Prussian Electoral Reform and abolish or mitigate the Political Censorship and to conduct foreign policy on the basis of the reply to the Pope's Note.

### Appointment Confirmed.

London, November 2.  
Berlin now officially confirms the resignation of Dr. Michaelis, and the appointment of Count Hertling as Chancellor.

## SPAIN'S POLITICAL PUZZLE.

London, November 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the announcement that Signor Maura is forming a Cabinet aroused a storm among Republicans and Radicals, whose newspapers had declared that the country was confronted with a Germano-Maurist plot and had forecasted a general strike as a protest. Signor Maura yesterday afternoon abandoned the task, failing to secure the support of any party.

## BRAZILIAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISHERS.

London, November 2.  
The Brazilian Minister, lecturing at King's College, paid a tribute to Britishers in Brazil. He said that the name was synonymous with reliability, sound workmanship, and straightforwardness. Brazil entered the war at a somewhat critical moment. "I am confident that Chile and the Argentine will join us."

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE BALTIC SITUATION.

#### Why the British Navy Held Back.

London, November 1.  
Sir Eric Geddes, replying to criticisms of the Navy not sending a fleet into the Baltic to assist the Russians, said the matter was best dealt with by a study of the German naval operations in the Gulf of Riga, because the measures which would be necessary for the British to enter the Baltic would obviously be somewhat similar to those adopted by the Germans in entering the Gulf of Riga. The Germans assembled a considerable proportion of their High Seas Fleet with a large force of attendants, destroyers, submarines, mine-sweepers and escort vessels together with a large force of troops in transports at some point within reach of the Gulf of Riga. The Germans then seized the islands of Oesel, Dago and Moon. It should be remembered in connection with these operations that the southern side of the Gulf of Riga and Courland was in German occupation all the time. The conditions at the entrance of the Baltic were somewhat similar to those of the Gulf of Riga, but the islands commanding the entrance to the Baltic belonged to a neutral Power, Denmark. It would be madness for the British Fleet to pass into the Baltic with the certainty that the Germans would occupy and fortify these islands in their rear. The German objective was clearly, first, to command the Gulf of Riga in order to gain facilities for an attack on Rerval and an advance towards Petrograd; and, also, to be in a position to command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. Our main objective in the Baltic would be the destruction of the German Fleet participating in these operations, but if we did pass into the Baltic, should we find the German Fleet there on arrival? It must be remembered that the operation of passing through would occupy a considerable time, as there were most extensive minefields to be cleared, and that the leading vessels of a Fleet, debouching from the great belt, which was only possible by a passage in necessarily deep formation on a very narrow front, would find the whole German Fleet deployed and concentrating fire on them. No responsible naval officer supported such an enterprise. He also emphasised the length of the line of communications to be maintained with the Fleet when in the Baltic and also that as every supply ship must pass within thirty miles of Kiel, only a small proportion would get through, unless strong forces were detached to protect them. Our Fleet, if it entered the Baltic, would soon wither to impotence with its vital communications cut. Russia could not supply it with fuel, ammunition or stores.

Sir Eric dealt with the complaint that the Admiralty had been contenting itself with concentration on a defensive role instead of adopting bold offensive measures, and pointed out that it was always difficult to count on an unwilling enemy to come out into the open and fight against a stronger naval power. The role of the British Navy to-day was both offensive and defensive. "We defend trade routes, and the decrease in losses due to submarines is brought about partly by offensive measures against the submarines, which are yielding increasing results, and largely by defensive measures, causing a great strain upon the light forces of the Navy but giving, at present, considerable success. In September, ninety per cent. of the total number of vessels sailing in all the Atlantic trade routes were conveyed and since the convoy system had been started the total loss was five per thousand. Sir Eric acknowledged the American Navy's valuable assistance, which was gradually extending. While the German Fleet was sheltering behind powerful land defences, the British Fleet kept the sea, not relying on any shore defences but solely on its own strength. During a recent month, the Fleet steamed a million ship miles in Home waters. Referring to naval activities farther afield, Sir Eric mentioned that during a recent month blockading squadrons had performed in the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean the most incredible feat of intercepting and examining every single merchantmen trading with neutral countries.

The displacement tonnage of the Navy in 1914 was 2,400,000 tons, but to-day it was 71 per cent. greater. At the outbreak of the war there were eighteen vessels employed in mine-sweeping and auxiliary patrols, but to-day the number was 3,386. The personnel of the Fleet before the war was 148,000, but to-day it was 380,000. That included the Naval Air Service, which had increased from 700 to 41,000. He paid a tribute to the Air Services, which were the terror of submarines, and stated that during one month the aircraft patrol round the British coast alone exceeds a distance of five times round the earth. The Air Service men had dropped 85 tons of explosives in the course of sixty-four raids during September behind the enemy lines in France. He emphasised the bravery of the mine-sweepers, who were not only laying mines by night but sweeping the enemy minefields to enable the submarines to pass through. He strongly deprecated the unfair criticism of distinguished naval officers.

## UNSETTLED RUSSIA.

### Another Extremist Movement Feared.

London, November 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a recrudescence of armed Maximist demonstrations is feared on November 4 with the object of seizing supreme power. Indications exist that the movement is only supported by extremists and that the Government will succeed in coping with the threatened outbreak.

### Confused Peace Policy.

London, November 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that in the Preliminary Parliament, on a debate on foreign policy, M. Milukoff criticised the circumstances whereby M. Skobeleff's instructions as regards peace proposals at the Paris Conference would be antagonistic to Russia's official foreign policy. Therefore it was not surprising that the Allies would not understand why M. Skobeleff should meet them. The instructions were anti-Russian. At the conclusion of the speech the whole of the Right and part of the Left parties stood up and gave an ovation to the Allied representatives in the diplomatic gallery.

### A Tea Monopoly.

London, November 2.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Bernatsky, Minister of Finance, has prepared a Bill establishing a State monopoly of tea, which is expected to yield a revenue of four hundred million roubles a year.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service, to The "Telegraph.")

## THE SILVER MARKET.

### A Reaction Sets In.

London, November 1.  
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their silver report, state that the rise of threepence on October 30 was a record movement for one day. The immediate cause of the rise was the scarcity of supplies on a firm market and the absence of any supplies speculatively held. The strength of the Shanghai exchange, owing to native influences, assisted indirectly. A reaction has now set in and the market is sagging.

London, November 1.  
Silver is quoted at 45. 3/8. China is profit-taking and there are increased American offers. The market is easier.

## GERMAN PAPER IN PEKING.

### The "Peking Post" Still Appearing.

Peking, Oct. 19.—In connection with the German sheet, Peking Post, the metropolitan police and the office of the Peking Precincts jointly report to the Ministry of the Interior as follows:—

"On September 30 last, under orders from the Ministry of the Interior, the police despatched four policemen to Papao Hutang, East City, to close down the German paper, the Peking Wanpao (Peking evening paper) on account of the fact that the paper preached anti-Government and anti-ally doctrines contrary to the war regulations of the Chinese Republic, despite the fact that it has been edited by an American subject since this spring when China broke off her diplomatic relations with Germany."

The above official report is untrue, because up to this day this German organ is still published at its old house in the Papao Hutang without even having shifted its office and the only thing the Chinese police suppressed in the two words Peking Post and nothing more. Dr. Gilbert Reid is still editing the paper without the title Peking Post, and his paper is delivered to subscribers inside four different vernacular papers. The Peking Post is in no sense an English section of these Chinese papers at all and Dr. Reid is simply fooling both the Chinese authorities and the Entente Allies by calling it that.

The method used by Dr. Reid is to buy the required number of Chinese paper in the morning and wrap his paper in them in the evening so that outwardly they are Chinese papers. These four papers are changed every day, in other words, if Dr. Reid sends his paper out inside the Chungkuapao this evening, he will include it in the Kuangpao to-morrow, the Shinapao the third day and the Minshiangpao the fourth day. There is no working agreement with these papers, because Dr. Reid only purchased them at the usual prices of three coppers each and sends them out on his own responsibility.

Dr. Reid is also believed to pay \$3 to the papers in question for the publication of one article written by him and translated by his translator. These articles from Dr. Reid are always used by the papers as their leader. Out of the above-mentioned four Chinese papers, the Minshiangpao announces that it will publish an English section with a foreigner as its editor, so that Dr. Reid will shortly be editing one morning and one evening paper on behalf of his German friends. Dr. Reid's paper is now translated through the Japanese Post Office and the police will not interfere with it.



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Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

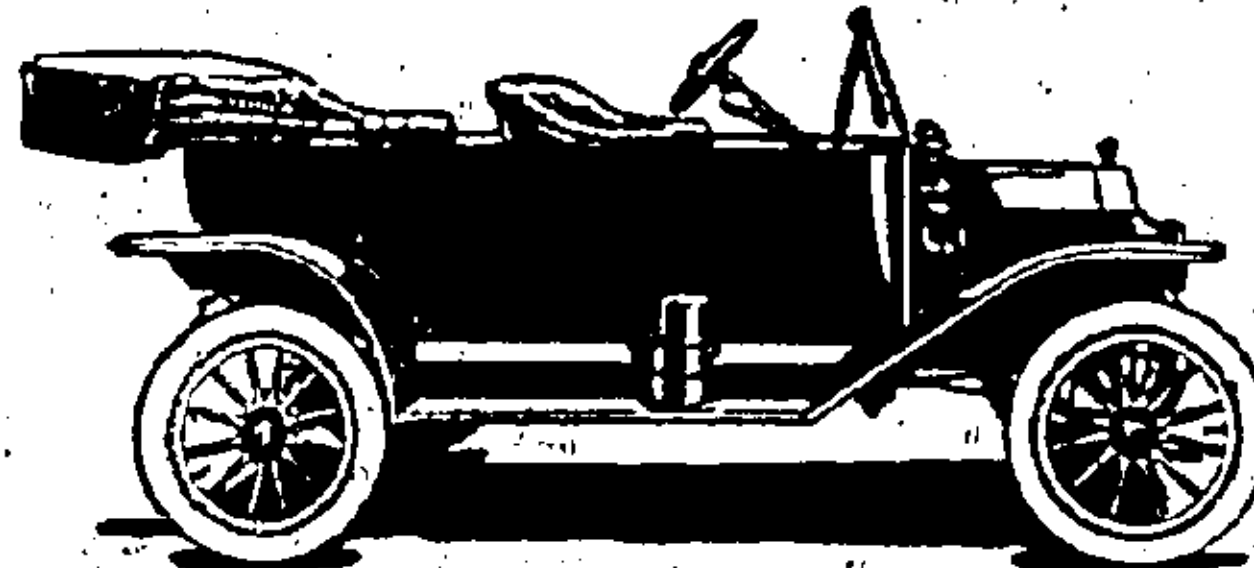
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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Reliable Witnesses.**  
"I find that boys of ten or eleven give evidence that can be relied on," said Mr. Schroder, the Kingston Coroner, "because they have not reached the age of desire to colour their statements."

**Destructive Sinn Feiners**  
The Sinn Feiners in Mountjoy Prison could be heard recently singing rebel songs in their cells. With wooden rocks torn from the walls they broke the windows in 42 cells. All cell furniture has since been removed.

**Dirty Money.**  
The miners in Northumberland have complained of the dirty 10s. Treasury notes given them in their pay, and have laid the matter before the association. Managers have been asked to see that such notes are not taken from the banks.

**No German Opera for Chicago.**  
In deference to the prevailing sentiment among Americans, there will be no German grand operas given in Chicago during the coming operatic season. This was decided at a meeting of the Chicago Operatic Association on September 27th.

**Proposed Tientsin Floods Loan.**  
The Japanese Government have decided to despatch Drs. Okino and Harada to Tientsin in connection with the relief of sufferers from the recent inundations. An idea is gaining ground among business men in Tokyo that a loan should be raised for the reparation of damages caused by the floods.

**\$200,000 for a Hospital.**  
Dr. John Henry Barlt, M. D., of Birkfield, Ipswich, Suffolk, senior surgeon and hon. consulting physician to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, has left \$272,430. The residue of the property, which would appear to exceed \$200,000, is given to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital for a home of rest for convalescents.

**Medals for Mothers.**  
Medals are to be given to wives and mothers in Australia who have sons on service. The mother of a married officer or soldier will receive a medal as well as the wife. Bars will be attached to the mother's medal if she has more than one son on service—an extra bar for each son. If a soldier is a widower the medal will go to his eldest daughter, or to his eldest sister, if he has no daughter.

**Chinese and English Girls.**  
At the London Missionary Society's Conference at Birmingham recently it was stated that hundreds of Chinese had recently come into Birmingham, and some of them were marrying English girls. The Rev. W. Jones, of Digheth Institute, asked if something could not be done to evangelize the men. They ought to put their faith into practice, and thus save the expense of sending missionaries to China.

**A Berlin Scene.**  
There were extraordinary scenes last evening at the Philharmonic Hall, in Berlin, where Herr Maximilian Harden, whose review, the 'Zukunft', has been suppressed by the German Government, lectured on the war situation, with special reference to the question of Belgium. Only very meagre accounts have come through, the greater part of Herr Harden's speech having been censored. It appears, however, that some of his remarks gave rise to tumultuous protests, which culminated in the collapse of the lectures. Partly carried away by his own emotions, and partly affected by the angry temper shown towards him by the audience, Herr Harden fainted. The remark of the lecturer which seems particularly to have roused the wrath of the audience was: "I am convinced that peace could be concluded this year if Germany declared she had no desire for domination over Belgium." Herr Harden is also reported to have said: "Too much is thought about the carrying on of the war and too little about politics. Whatever peace may bring, and whoever may bring it, whether Benedictus XV. or the Socialists, it will be welcome to us. Belgium's fate must be brought to a decision quickly. Either Belgium must be annexed or it must be clearly declared that annexation was never thought of. In any case the German people must decide over its own fate."



## GENERAL NEWS.

**A Notable Anniversary.**  
This year being the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of a gold standard by Japan, a commemorative meeting was held at the Tokyo Bankers' Club on November 1st at 3 p.m., followed by a dinner at 6.30 p.m. It is reported that Marquis Matsukata, Viscount Tajiri, Baron Sakaya, Dr. Yamazaki, and Dr. Soyeda, were to deliver addresses on the occasion. It was mainly owing to Marquis Matsukata's efforts that the reform of Japan's currency system was attended with such signal success.


**Invasion Possible.**  
"There was never a time," said Lieut. General Sir Francis Lloyd, speaking at Camberwell recently in aid of the funds of the County of London Volunteer Regiment, "when every possible man was more needed at the front than now. We are straining to the utmost to carry on the great advances," he said, "but it is possible that we may have to fight here. When we look at the grim determination of the enemy, not only at the front, but at home, there can be but little doubt that he will bring every possible method to bear against us."

**"Kitchener Alive."**  
How strong the belief is in many quarters that Lord Kitchener is still alive is shown by a remarkable rush to take out insurances on his life. A Liverpool firm of insurance brokers recently negotiated with a Lloyd's underwriter on behalf of a client a policy of £10,000 on the basis that Lord Kitchener is living, the premium being at the rate of 5s. per cent. As a consequence the firm of Messrs. Letton, Percival, and Co. have been inundated with requests from all parts of the country for similar policies. They have been asked to pay insurances amounting in the aggregate to considerably over £250,000. Of this total the firm has succeeded in placing £25,000 at 5s. per cent. and are expecting that the underwriters will accept the remainder.

**Girl Smokers in England.**  
The proposal in Parliament by Mr. Jacobson to prevent excessive cigarette smoking by young girls leaves them unafraid. "It is all nonsense," said one young woman to a *Daily Mail* reporter when asked for her opinion. "But if any man proposes to prevent mothers from smoking I will support him and so will thousands of girl smokers. It doesn't look quite right to see elderly women smoking in public by young girls. A visitor to a seaside resort where that the promenade at night is studded with tiny points of light and that girl smokers are responsible for 70 per cent. of them. Smoking compartments in trains to the seaside have often been almost monopolized by girl smokers. So far the business girl, although she may sometimes be seen smoking a cigarette on the Underground, has not sufficient courage to smoke in the street going to and from work, but even here an occasional woman smoker is seen."

**"Rabbi" of 19.**  
There was an amusing cross-examination on an ancient Hebrew law at the North London Police Court, when Joseph Goldstein, 19, described as a Rabbi, was handed over to the military authorities and fined 40s. Mr. Hedderwick (the magistrate) questioned Goldstein on points of Jewish law, with especial reference to the Ordination of Rabbi. "How was Aaron consecrated by Moses?" he asked. Defendant hesitated to reply, and the magistrate remarked: "As a Jewish minister, you ought to have it at your fingers' ends. Did Moses wash him?"—Defendant: He anointed him with oil. Mr. Hedderwick: Have you read Exodus and Leviticus?—Yes. What did Moses do after he washed him? He anointed him. No, he did not. He clothed him and girded him, and then anointed him. Was any animal slain?—No answer was given. Have you never heard of the consecrated ram?—Yes; they offered it on the altar. What did they do with the blood?—They put it on their bodies. Mr. Hedderwick: It was put on the tip of the right ear, the left thumb, and the right big toe.

## NOTICES.



**VICTOR RECORDS**  
THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.  
Selections from all the Grand Opera's, Musical Comedy's etc.  
All the World's most famous Artists, are at your command.  
20% discount allowed for cash with order.  
**MOUTRIE'S**  
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

**Save Your Eyes**  
THE ONLY  
**EUROPEAN OPTICIAN**  
IN THE COLONY.  
DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.  
**N. LAZARUS,**  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## TOMMY ATKINS.

When He Prays at War.

Tommy Atkins prays in the hour of danger, we are told by two army chaplains who have issued a volume called "Papers from Picardy"; but that does not mean that he has grown much more religious than he was before. He has found out that praying helps him to carry through the business in hand, and that is his main thought. What he really is may tax the brains of the best psychologist. "There is no character which has at the same time so puzzled and amazed the world as that of the British soldier," say these writers, naming him "that strange mixed character, with its gaps and its unevenness and its extraordinary loveliness." They speak of Tommy's prayers:—

"It is not perhaps a very high type of prayer, it is purely individual, self-centered, and inspired by fear. At one time, especially during the early stages of the war, we heard a great deal about religious revival and a new turning to prayer. There is a story that during a lull in a heavy bombardment a man emerged from a dugout and shouted inquiries to a neighboring shelter: 'You all right in there, mate?' 'Yes, so far, but some of them b—shells come b—alose.' 'What have you been doing while it was going on?' 'Well, as a matter of fact, we've all been saying our prayers.' 'So've we—we've been praying like hell.'"

The writers do not withhold their criticism of this religion of fear; but the *Daily Mail* adds a side-light by quoting a bit of verse from Lieutenant Mackintosh's "A Highland Regiment":  
A God like a super-bishop in a spout and nice top-hat—  
O God, you are God of battles.  
You bid that we come to that!

God, you are God of soldiers, merry and rough and kind.  
Give to your sons and earth and a heaven more to our mind.  
Meat and drink for the body, laughter and song for the soul.  
And fighting and clean, quick death to end and complete the whole.

Tolstoy also speaks in a passage in "Sebastopol" of a young soldier in an agony of terror at the bombardment who turns to prayer and at once recovers his courage and calm. The *Daily Mail* writer continues:—  
"The modern soldier, who is just the ordinary Englishman in uniform, under discipline and living in the presence of death, is, of course, no plaster saint. His scheme of ethics is peculiar but very real. One man stole a blanket without the slightest concern, but risked his life to save the owner of the blanket."

"Not in any spirit of remorse, but for the simple fact that whereas it would be unreasonable to suffer cold and discomfort in aid of another man, it was perfectly reasonable, and indeed necessary, to risk wounds, and death itself in order to save the same man's life. . . . The willingness to give life itself appears greater than the willingness to live without those things commonly accounted to make life worth living."

"What will be the lasting effect on those who pass through the furnace of war and survive? The sense of comradeship and fellowship that has grown up in the field will not vanish. But there may be trouble for profiteers at home."  
"There is no fear of any persistence of militarism. The soldier believes in discipline and recognizes its value, but he does not like it. He would hardly be human if he did."

"The authors hope that when peace comes the men of the upper classes and the workmen who have made equal sacrifices and given alike so gloriously will unite in an effort for peace and for a new and more blessed England. But there is note of uncertainty and anxiety in their prophecies."

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HALF HOUSE, partly furnished, at the Peak. Moderate rent. Good situation. Apply C. S. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shamen, CANTON.  
Apply to:—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. 1332. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—By young Spanish Gentleman, BOARD and LODGING with English Family, at moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 1332 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—TRAVELLER (Englishman) thorough knowledge Chinese spoken and written, seeks position to work the Two Kwong; excellent references.—Apply Box No. 1333 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## HEATHER DAY.

WANTED.  
VARIETY TURNS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR  
GRAND PALACE OF VARIETIES  
AT ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ON 30TH NOV., 1917.

Will those willing to assist kindly, as soon as possible, send their names, with description of turn to  
R. HENDERSON, Hon. Sec., Fair Committee,  
c/o Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, 1917,  
commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—  
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, silk tapestry covered easy chairs, plush covered couch, oak and teak hatstands, teak roll top desk, flower stands, engravings, ornaments, carpet and rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables, morocco covered dining chairs, teak sideboard, dinner, wagon, ice chest, dinner service, electric table fans and lamps, glassware, etc., etc.  
Fine double brass bedsteads, single and double iron bedsteads, fine teak single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Also  
1 Cottage piano by Challen and Son in fine condition.  
3 Hand sewing machines.  
N.B. The above have been moved to Sales Rooms for convenience of Sale.

On view from Monday the 5th November.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notification.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 27th November prox., at 3 p.m., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works, and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, tenders will be received for the supply and laying down of pipes for the canalization of salt water (Extension).

The conditions of tendering, the specifications and the plans of the canalization are open to the public at the Public Works Department, where they can be examined on all week days from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Macao; Public Works Department, 18th October, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,  
Engineer Director.

## ANNUAL SALE.

A rare opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock in trade of Oriental Silks, fancy, Corded and Brocaded Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery & Curio of all kinds at greatly reduced prices; for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Christmas and New Year presents will find this a unique opportunity for securing rare articles at bargain prices.

D. CHELLARAM  
SILK JEWELLERY & DRAPERY STORE,  
34-40, Queen's Road, Central,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1917.

## MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.  
Trained under Massage.  
Ten years experience.  
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.  
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES  
IF PREPARED.  
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

JUST TO HAND

## GOLF BALLS

INCLUDING

PLUS COLONELS ARCH-COLONELS  
27 and 29 dwts. FLOATING AND HEAVY  
\$1.10 each \$1.10 each

PATENT COLONELS

\$1.00 EACH.

DOMINO DIMPLES MIDGET DIMPLES  
\$1.10 each \$1.10 each

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## JAEGER

PURE WOOL SPECIALITIES

— JUST RECEIVED —

DRESSING GOWNS,  
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ETC., ETC.

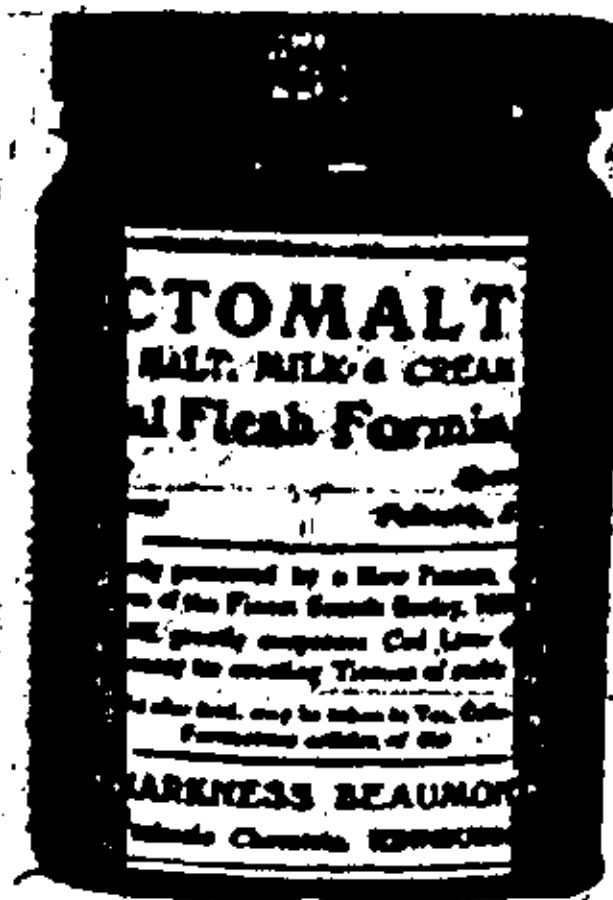
## J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

## LACTOMALTINE.

As Ideal Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRA CT. OF WHEAT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST  
DIGESTIBLE.  
EXCEEDINGLY  
PLEASANT  
TO TAKE.



HIGHLY  
NUTRITIOUS.  
PRESCRIBED  
BY THE  
MEDICAL  
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture, OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## NOTICES.

CAST IRON  
RAINWATER PIPES  
AND FITTINGS.  
FRANK SMITH & CO.  
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TEL. 2080, HONGKONG.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price:—  
"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.55 per case ex store.  
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OHING CHEONG

168 Des Voux Road Central,  
2 blocks West of Cent. Market,  
KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voux Road, West.


## WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER  
No. 129, Des Voux Road Central  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

It is a fact that many of our people suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc., and that they are unable to obtain relief from the usual remedies. The only reliable remedy for these ailments is the "FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS" treatment. This treatment is free of charge and is available to all who suffer from these ailments. It is a simple and effective treatment that can be performed at home. For more information, please contact the "FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS" office at No. 129, Des Voux Road Central, Top Floor, Hongkong.





**WATSON'S**  
OLD  
**BROWN BRANDY**  
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QUALITY.  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
**A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.  
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

#### BIRTH.

BASTO.—On October 29, 1917, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. da S. Basto, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

HARRIS-BOURKE.—On October 27, 1917, at the British Consulate, Shanghai, by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and at St. Joseph's Church, Cecil Frank Harris, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harris, to Evelyn Alice Bourke.

SEQUEIRA-RANGEL.—On October 27, 1917, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Shanghai, afterwards at the British Consulate, General Leopoldo Francisco, son of the late Norberto Sequeira, of Hongkong, to Maria Alina (Lally), second daughter of the late Sigismundo Rangeli, of Shanghai.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1917.

### THE WAR OUTLOOK IN THE WESTERN THEATRE.

It is proverbial wisdom that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and thus, out of the disaster that has befallen the Italians, we are likely to witness some "good" befalling the Allies. This is the view expressed by the *Times* military correspondent after carefully considering the situation as it at present exists, and as it is likely to present itself during the coming winter, so far as the Western Theatre is concerned. There is no disposition among those properly informed and competent to pass an opinion, to minimize the disaster that has overtaken the Italians. It was a very effective blow struck at Italy's further advance into Austrian territory. Its success was largely owing to its suddenness and to the fact that, unexpectedly, the enemy had been able to move a large body of troops (though not not so large a body as was at first believed to be the case) from the Eastern to the Western theatre of war. It must also be said that the enemy's strategy was unquestionably much superior to that of the Italians, who appear to have been so hopelessly outflanked that they found it expedient (if reliance may be placed upon an enemy report) to surrender no fewer than sixty thousand officers and men along with a large quantity of guns and other munitions. It is therefore very probable that for the next few months a large body of the enemy will be engaged on Italian soil, where the climate, unlike that of Flanders, is of such a comparatively mild nature that the rigors of winter, such as they are, are not likely to effect a cessation of hostilities.

In Flanders, as in past winters, it is certain that practically little or no fighting will take place. In such circumstances, according to the opinion expressed by the *Times* military correspondent, this will be an admirable opportunity for the Allies on the Flanders front to "make things lively in Italy during the winter by forcing the pace with important forces of troops and ships." This, we are assured by this highly competent authority, can be done "without undue risk" and there is some likelihood of its being done, despite the fact that we are well aware that the presence in Italy of so large a body of Austro-Germans has for one of its purposes the intention "to tempt us to relax our grip in Flanders."

There need not be the slightest fear entertained that we shall do anything that in the remotest degree may cause us to weaken or to jeopardize our position on Belgium or in France. Not until this is made absolutely certain will troops from the Flanders or the French front be moved to "make things lively" in Italy. Much more, we are likewise told, can be done navally in the Adriatic than has hitherto been attempted; and it may be concluded that, without giving away anything to the enemy, this idea will be kept in mind and, if necessary, put into action. To sum up, the situation that is likely to present itself with the approach of winter is, so far as the Western Theatre is concerned, that while the usual cessation of hostilities for a certain period may be expected, the state of affairs is considerably altered this winter by the fact that for the first time, fighting is likely to be proceeding on Italian soil. If the circumstances permit, it is probable that in place of having our own and the French troops cooped up in winter quarters, they will be removed to the assistance of our Italian Allies. Should this be done, we have the assurance of the *Times* military correspondent that "we need not, therefore, alter our determination to pursue our plans in Flanders and France to their logical conclusion, at the right moment."

#### British Tin.

The war is teaching us a nation to rely more on ourselves and less on others. That point has been demonstrated in a variety of ways during the past three years, and it has been found that England, when put to the test, can produce an astounding number of necessities for the supply of which we have in the past looked to other nations. Dyes, and even petroleum, are cases in point, and now we see that attention is to be given to the tin and tungsten mines in Cornwall and Devon. One would have thought that note would have been taken long since of Cornwall's resources in tin and wolfram, for though the production of these has been relatively small in recent years, it is well-known that the circumstance is due to causes which, with Government help, could be at any rate partially removed. It is said, in the telegram from Renter on the subject, that a very large percentage of both tin and wolfram is allowed to run to waste. We can well believe that, for it is notorious that much of the machinery in the existing mines is of an antiquated type. But there is a reason for this. Cornish tin-mining was at one time a great and prosperous industry, but when the Straits mines began to open up it was found that, with cheaper labour, the latter could produce at a far lower rate of cost than the Cornish properties. There was little inducement, therefore, especially as tin began to fall in price, for private enterprise to carry on the industry. Thus, one by one the Cornish mines shut down and to-day a run through the county provides a pathetic sight of smokeless stacks and idle machinery.

#### A Wise Step.

Some few of the mines have, however, kept going and kept abreast of the times in machinery, though these have suffered through the high royalties which have had to be paid out on the ore extracted from the earth. In one mine alone, we have just read, these royalties for last year totalled over nine thousand pounds sterling. With hardships such as these with which to contend, it is not surprising that the industry has fallen a prey, but the Ministry of Munitions is now seeing what can be done to increase the output. With Government assistance and the guidance of experts it should be possible to secure valuable deposits for war purposes, and, incidentally, to revive one of the country's most valuable industries.

#### Our Navy.

Those who have read the summary of Sir Eric Geddes' maiden speech in the House of Commons will find in it a very ample assurance that all is well with the British Navy. There is running through his utterance a note of strong confidence, and, from what he has stated concerning the steps which have been taken to profit by the lessons of the war, it is certain the Admiralty never had a better grip of the situation than it has to-day. There was naturally a good deal that could not be told the public, but sufficient has been said to make it clear that a very forward and "live" policy is being followed at the Admiralty these days, especially in making use of the younger officers of the Fleet who have had some three years of actual war service under modern conditions. There is to-day a very happy blending of the freshness and vigour of youth with the experience of tried men; and that is bound to lead to good results. One good purpose served by the new First Lord of the Admiralty was the illustrations he gave of the false character of Germany's statements regarding the destruction of shipping by means of U-boats. The enemy's figures are only a mere one hundred per cent. wide of the mark—the error being on the side of the submarines, of course. But we are gradually solving this knotty problem of U-boat warfare, as is shown by the fact that during last quarter the enemy lost as many submarines as he did during the whole of 1916. Sir Eric is not a man to go in raptures over our successes, for he realizes that there is a great task ahead yet before the contending forces. But when he says we are making reasonably satisfactory progress in overcoming the menace, we may well feel satisfied.

#### DAY BY DAY.

WE ARE LIVING THE ETERNAL LIFE NOW AS MUCH AS WE EVER WILL OR CAN LIVE IT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the third anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war on Turkey.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Bishop Lander.  
The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 a.m.

Recreation Grounds.  
The Gazette contains schedules of allotments of the various recreation grounds in the Colony.

For the Troops.  
We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of English periodicals for the troops from Mr. George Blair.

Dr. Koch.  
The name of Dr. V. V. M. Koch, Hotel Manejo, is added to the list of persons qualified to practise medicine in the Colony.

The Army Act.  
A Proclamation orders that His Majesty's Forces in the Colony are to be subject to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

Christmas Mail.  
We would direct the attention of our readers to the announcement concerning the Christmas parcel mail which appears on Page 12 of this issue.

Alice Memorial Hospital.  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Fund of the Hospital:—Pupils Bellfield Girls School, \$10.

Servant Suspected.  
Mr. A. H. Ramsey, of Dock Terrace, Kowloon Dock, has laid a complaint with the Police that he has had stolen from his house \$100 in money and a lady's watch valued at \$80. He suspects his servant, who has absconded.

Fight in Sugar Works.  
Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with fighting at the Sugar Works at Wanchai, yesterday. Mr. Maltingley appeared for one of the men and applied for a remand, which was granted.

The "Cameos."  
There should be a crowded house at the Victoria Theatre to-night, when the popular "Cameos" give their farewell performance. A monster programme has been arranged, containing the party's biggest successes. Hongkong will say good-bye to the "Cameos" with sincere regret.

Labour Corps Commission.  
Mr. R. K. Bitchelor, of Messrs. Deacon and Co., Sharnbrook, has been selected to convey a draft of coolies to the Front and has received a Commission in the British Labour Corps. He was a popular and efficient sergeant in the Sharnbrook Defence Corps and his services will be greatly missed by the members of his detachment.

Stabbing Case.  
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with inciting another man to stab in Western Street the night before last, when, it will be remembered, an old man was seriously injured and had to be conveyed to hospital. Inspector O'Sullivan said he had been instructed by the O. S. P. to ask for a remand. This was agreed to.

#### THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The Hongkong Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of July, 1917:

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 30th June, 1917.	\$2,693,444.29
Revenue from let to 31st July, 1917...	1,481,002.24
	4,174,536.53
Expenditure from let to 31st July, 1917, ...	704,572.45
Balance, ...	\$3,469,964.08

#### SHANGHAI TENNIS SEASON.

A Review of the Play.

Local tennis, like cricket, has suffered considerably by the absence of many of our best players, says the *N. C. Daily News*. Nevertheless, the standard of play, particularly in doubles, has been maintained. Unfortunately, we lack a really first-class player, with the result that the present back-marks are unable to profitably playing with someone who could improve their game. The Tennis League fell into abeyance this year, but several very keen friendly matches were played. It is to be regretted that the time-honoured Country Club Cricket Club match again failed to materialise this season. It is a thousand pities that this should be so and that misunderstandings as to the reason of it all should lead to something approaching irritation in the minds of a few.

The championships were, on the whole, very interesting. Toussaint returns to his former position as singles champion. It is unfortunate that we have no one to extend him in singles. The form he showed in the final was by no means convincing, but he usually carries something in reserve which is seldom apparent to either his opponent or the spectators. His tennis would probably improve if a really first-class player could be found to beat him regularly. His head work leaves little to be desired, but there is a sad want of steam behind most of his shots.

Elmore, the runner up, is a versatile player, but hardly classed enough for a finalist. The doubles championship was won by Humphrys and Elmore who gave the best exhibition of double play seen in this competition. Humphrys was excellent with the exception of his service, which, for a man of his inches, is feeble. Elmore played his usual steady active game and the combination of the pair was as good as could be wished for.

The runners up, Toussaint and Phillips, were disappointing. At the start of the season, Toussaint had improved his doubles form out of all knowledge, but in this final and in the mixed doubles he developed a pat-ball style which was inane. He was easily the weakest player on the Court, continually out of place and made the unpardonable mistake of trying to make his partner play a game which was foreign to him. Phillips started well but appeared to be overcome by the occasion.

The mixed doubles final also produced one of the best games seen in this competition. The winners, Mrs. Pearson and Barrett, sometimes excellent, occasionally patchy, played well together and although nearly beaten appeared to have the measure of their opponents after the first set. After being 5 to one down in the first set they played excellently and on the day's play were the better pair.

Mrs. Pearson, if a little weak on her back hand, played her usual graceful and delightful game. Her forehand drive is the perfection of style and some of her shots which beat Toussaint by yards could not have been improved upon. Her success in the ladies' singles, for the third year in succession, is only her just due. She is quite in a class by herself in Shanghai. Barrett played what was probably the game of his life, in this mixed doubles final.

Mrs. Farbridge and Toussaint suffered from too much Toussaint. Mrs. Farbridge was obviously far from well, but nevertheless was uniformly steady, particularly in the last set. Toussaint started brilliantly and nearly won the first set on his own. This was probably his undoing as he was always trying to do too much and was often at Mrs. Pearson's mercy on this account. Nevertheless a very interesting match, and "anyone's game" right up to the finish.

The arrangements for the competitions have been far superior to those made in any former years. The time limits for rounds have been shortened and consequently interest has been maintained. The interminable delays of the 1916 competitions will, we

#### 1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 10, 1892.)

The Dollar.  
Nov. 3—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9."

"Clerks and Other Gentlemen."  
Nov. 4—Major General Gordon is always funny, he cannot help it, the flow of wit is quite natural and spontaneous; but we doubt if he ever said anything brighter than his reference yesterday at the Licensing Meeting to the "clerks and other gentlemen who were to patronise Thomas' Grill Room." "Clerks and other gentlemen" is an expression which sends the gallant Major General to the top of the class of modern humorists.

#### Ten Cents Left.

Nov. 4—"Mr. Wong Tai Hi has, we believe, had a very narrow escape in the Supreme Court. He is the litigious monomaniac whose delusion has been the mainspring and almost the sole support of a large section of the legal world for a long time back. Most men have a craze of some sort, more or less strongly developed; of the most pronounced type, some think they are kings or divinities, some imagine they can fly, some believe they have the secret of eternal life, and so on; Wong Tai Hi was persuaded he could get satisfaction out of lawyers and their practices. After weeks, months, years of complex questions in Hongkong Courts, after filling the columns of the newspapers with wearisome rubbish (especially the morning papers) after tiring out the Judges and making several lawyers' fortunes, he has at last regained his reason and choked them off for ever. Only just in time—he has had a wonderfully narrow escape. He still has ten cents left."

Nov. 7—"The Brains Fiend has broken loose again all over the Praya. All the way from the Cricket Field to the Canton Wharf, the middle of the road is being dug out. Of course, it is necessary to have the roads up sometimes, but it is not necessary to take out the whole place at once. If there was somebody in the really hard-worked Roads and Drains Department who had the time to give a moment's thought to public convenience, he would be able to arrange for finishing one part of the road at a time."

#### Returned.

Nov. 7—"Mr. H. Carmichael, of Carmichael and Co., returned with his bride to Hongkong by the Empress of India to-day from a trip to the Old Country."

#### "Still Die."

Nov. 7—"Office Boy:—Please, Sir, Wanchee, go Canton side; my mother have make die."

The Boss:—Why, last year you have go Canton-side, mother make die.

Boy:—Well she is still die.

#### "Ole Custom."

Nov. 8—"In accordance with 'ole custom' the ridiculous farce of persambulating the military cantonment was gone through to-day in the most approved style; Major General Digby Barker leading the gladiatorial hosts. Drums were beaten, bugles blown until the blowers were blue in the face, the band piped and there was great commotion and jubilation. To-morrow the 'same' 'pidgin' will be gone through and the whole thing will wind up with a No. 1 'chow chow' up top-side."

#### A Long Wait.

Nov. 8—"At the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank:—

Globe Trotter:—How long do these clerks keep one waiting to cash a cheque?

Policeman at door:—Dunno; I've only been on this duty since last Christmas."

hope, never return. We hope the S.L.T.A. will give a trial to a tournament next year, something on the lines of that organised yearly by the French Club during Autumn Race week.

#### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Countless experiments have been made in the search for a satisfactory invention for body armour for the men at the front. Up to the present no inventor has been able to produce any shield which will fulfil the necessary requirements; the soldier who goes "over the top" and advances to the attack under a friendly barrage wears no armour to-day beyond the once-devised "tin hat," which has saved him many a time (says the *Daily Mail's* special correspondent.) One protection in use at the front to-day is the bomber's armour. Most of our bombers have that now, and wonderfully useful it has proved, in spite of the weight and "drag." A soldier thus encased looks very much like an old-time Japanese warrior in full armour. His mobility is not great, but the cumbersome dress suits his purpose well enough. Our bombers at the front shook their heads at first, but they are glad enough to accept it now.

An officer who was billeted some time ago in the house of a lady with a fascinating daughter straightway fell in love with the latter, and they were secretly married at a registry office on the eve of his departure for the front. Of course, she claimed her military allowance. Soon after mother and daughter removed to another house, took another name, and again an officer was billeted—result: love, a secret marriage, departure, allowance. The suspicions of the military authorities were aroused, inquiries were made, and it was discovered that the young lady had carried on quite a marriage market. The mother was her confederate, and the secrecy was part of the plot. It is asserted that she has captured more than the two victims mentioned.

The statement in a Petrograd correspondent's message that one of Korniloff's closest associates has been M. Alexia Aladin will be received with particular interest in this country. M. Aladin, who was a member of the First Duma, made his home in England for many years. He was a prophet of revolution, and his history should have put his sympathies beyond question. Yet it was known, by a few, if not by the majority of his acquaintances, that he was a frequent contributor to the reactionary *Nyok Vremya*. The last time I saw him (says a correspondent to a Home paper) he was filling a still more curious role—passionately defending, in face of a hostile group round a smoking-room fire in a well known club, the loyalty and honour of Sturmer and Protopopoff. In face of a searching cross examination conducted by an M.P. equally distinguished for his acumen and his pertinacity, Aladin maintained with a consistency so unshaken as almost to provoke admiration that while a Russian ought not, as Foreign Minister, to enter into relations with German agents at Stockholm, it was quite permissible conduct for a Russian in his private capacity, even though he happened at the same time to be Foreign Secretary.

According to a German report permission has been given the inhabitants of Finland to cut down 7,000 trees in order to make bread. This is no new departure for Finland, as during times of stress and famine bread has frequently to be made from both pine-bark and moss. The Chinese make a curious form of bread from the pith of the fatia tree. This is not baked, but is slandered out in long, narrow strips with a hot iron, somewhat after the fashion in which a collar is finished at a laundry.

Many precedents may be found for the presence upon battlefields of British queens, but Queen Mary has assuredly established one record. She has been present in two continents progress of hostilities. A Princess of Wales she reached South Africa while the war was in progress; now, journeying into France, she has witnessed evidences of hostilities such as no queen ever saw. And who shall now say that we cannot keep accurate that the German spy is ubiquitous? None but the select few know of the visit until the story was revealed.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1917.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### A German Withdrawal.

London, November 2.  
A German wireless official message states:—Unnoticed and undisturbed we withdrew, last night, our lines from the Hilly front of Chemin des Dames.

### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

#### Some More German Claims.

London, November 2.

eastern bank of the Tagliamento compelled the Italian brigades still holding out to retire or surrender. The left bank of the river, from the Fella Valley to the Adriatic, is free of the enemy.

### RUSSIA'S PREDICAMENT.

#### Hopeful Message from America.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Lansing has authorized the statement that neither on the basis of the Government's official advice nor M. Kerensky's cabled statement, could it be said that Russia was about to quit the war and that the Government deplores any interpretations to that effect. That the United States had faith in Russia has just received a fresh expression in the authorisation of a further loan of 31,000,000 dollars for immediate use.

## LOVE OF A MOTHER.

### Costs A Chinese Five Thousand Dollars.

The love of his aged mother cost Mr. Yung Tao, a local millionaire and philanthropist, \$5,000, says the *Peking Daily News*. He is being detained in court on a charge of clandestinely purchasing a Government property, and is therefore powerless to prevent swindling by his old associates.

Two of his lawyers told Mr. Yung Tao's mother that they could secure his release if she would give them \$50,000 for influencing men "high up." Desirous of getting her millionaire son out of durance vile as early as possible, Mrs. Yung accepted their proposal and first advanced \$5,000. The lawyers divided the money between themselves instead of endeavouring to use it for securing the release of Yung Tao. One of them is said to be a Y.M.C.A. secretary and usually known as a good Christian. He has made good his escape, and the other lawyer has been arrested by the Court.

Mr. Yung Tao has many influential friends, and their assistance to get him out of the court jail had been asked. They said that they would do their best. They set to work for the realisation of this object. After a fortnight of wire-pulling, they succeeded in securing the consent of the judge that he would release Mr. Yung Tao on bail. This information leaked out and the local millionaire's two lawyers first heard of it. In this they saw a chance to make money.

At once they arranged an interview with Mr. Yung Tao's mother and told her that they would use their best influence to bail him out provided that they could get \$50,000 with which to influence big men.

She had no objection. The proposal was accepted, and \$5,000 were given to them immediately. The lawyers thought that as their client would be released on bail in any event, as arranged by his influential friends, this matter of swindling was all over. They divided the money between themselves. Pao Shih-chiao, who is reported to be a secretary of the local Y.M.C.A. and a member of the Anglican Church, received three thousand dollars, and the rest went to Tang Pao-so, a relative of Tang Shao-yi, and a member of the dissolved Parliament.

The Court, however, had long ears, and it learned all about the doings of the two lawyers. It purposely delayed the release of Yung Tao and wanted to see what they were going to do after the receipt of the five thousand dollars. At the same time warrants for their arrest were issued. One of them was arrested as above reported.

## WEATHER REPORT.

November 3d. 12h. 05m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; an anticyclone appears to be developing over N. China. Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 80.34 inches against an average of 80.66 inches.

### FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & N.E. winds, moderate to fresh, fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooch	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.  
Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 3, 1917.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	On date	On date.
at 9 p.m.	at 9 a.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.92 29.91
Temperature	82	73 80
Humidity	75	85 74
Wind Direction	E. CALM	E.
" Force	1	0 3
Weather	c	c c
Rain	0.09	0.00 0.00
Highest open air Temperature on the day		and 50
Lowest " " " "		3rd rd

H.K. Observatory, Nov. 3, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

### The Misses Woods.

We are informed that the Misses Woods are entertaining again at the Peak Club on Friday next, by general request of the members. On Wednesday next they give their Cabaret entertainment at the United Services Club, Kowloon. On both these occasions ten per cent. of the takings will be devoted to War Charities. An entertainment has also been arranged for the soldiers at Mount Austin Barracks, this taking place on Monday evening next.

Mrs. Yung Tao, when interviewed, admitted that she had agreed to the giving of \$50,000 with which to influence high officials on behalf of her son, and had already paid \$5,000, but she refused to give out the names of the persons to whom the money was given. On Thursday afternoon, she was summoned to the Court in connection with the case.

The police searched the office of the *Yih Shih News*, a Chinese newspaper, for the Christian lawyer, in vain. Finally they were told that he had gone to the Y.M.C.A. There they went. As they were not admitted to the building of the Y.M.C.A., they surrounded it. Later, they were told that he was not there.



CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton Correspondent writes under date of November 2, as follows:—  
Commander Li Fak-lam the newly appointed Defence Commissioner of Kwong-wai, Ngai Ping-ping, Canton Police Superintendent, Chow Chi-sing and many other Commanders of the King-wai army, jointly sent a telegram on 21st Oct., to General Luk Wing-ting denouncing Chan Ping-kwan as being unsuitable for the position of Military Governor of Kwangtung on account of his harsh action towards the Canton people, and also requesting General Luk to remove Chan Ping-kwan immediately and appoint another as his substitute. A reply has been received from General Luk ordering them to strictly maintain order

troubles.  
Commander Sun Hang-ying, Defence Commissioner of Yamen and Linchow, has been ordered to lead his army to attack Swatow. He has completed all the necessary arrangements and will leave Canton on the 4th inst.  
Governor Li Ia-hon has telegraphed the Defence Commissioner of Shin Hing to transfer several battalions of the Shin Hing troops to Canton, owing to his body guards being not sufficient for defence purposes.

Owing to the armies stationed at various railway stations having been ordered to Canton, the Director of the Canton and Kowloon Railway has petitioned the Tsohun of Canton to send another Army to defend the railway line.

Martial law was enforced in Ho Nam yesterday on account of the present unsettled condition.

Governor Li Ia-hon, called upon Chan Ping-kwan at his Yamen at noon on the 1st to confer on the present situation. He also paid a visit to Mok Wing-sun, the ex-Defence Commander of Kwong-wai. It is reported that Governor Li has declared that if Chan Ping-kwan should actually hand over the Tsohun post to him he would agree to accept it in order to maintain order.

T.N.T. HAIR DYE.

Chemist's Comment on War Girls' Craze for Powder and Make-up.

Munition girls who use the explosive T.N.T. (or its equivalent, tetryl) to give their hair an auburn tint ought to know that they are running very grave risks—not of being blown up, but of ruining their health.

"Dermatitis and toxic jaundice, two very painful and distressing complaints, are likely to be contracted by any girl who does it regularly," said an official of the Explosives Department when his attention was drawn to a case of the kind disclosed at the West London Police Court.

Apart from the danger to health, T.N.T. is very inefficient as a hair brightener, so the inducement to use it is small.

"There has never been a time in my experience when girls bought so many 'beautifiers,'" said a London chemist of middle age, who was consulted about the habits of munitionettes. "Stuff for the hair, stuff for the eyes, stuff for the complexion, stuff for the finger-nails, there is a record sale for them all just now, in spite of high prices. Girls use face powder who would have thought it quite improper a few years ago."

Requiem Mass.

A Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 7.30 this morning, for the repose of the souls of those who have died in the War. Among those present were Clergy men from French, Chinese, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish Missions, H. M. Navy, Hongkong Police, and Hongkong Police Reserve, Sisters and pupils from St. John's Convent, St. Paul's Institution, Brothers and pupils from St. Joseph's College, and St. Joseph's School, and pupils from St. Lewis Institution.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—22nd Sunday After Trinity, 4th November, 1917. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial Venite, Lee. Psalms: Monk, Aldrich, Woodward. Te Deum: Russell, Jones, Pys. Jubilate: Ayward (1st evening). Hymns: 260, 428; God Save the King. N.E.—Psalm 19, verses 1, 7, 12, 15, in unison. Psalm 20, verses 5, 9 in unison. Psalm 21, verses 7, 8, 13 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Battishill, Jones, Hopkins. Magnificat: Barnby (11th evening.) Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 221, 217, 437.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, Nov. 4th. Morning 11 Hymns: 377, 605, 514, 510, 110. Evening 6 Hymns: 238, 95, 509, 131. Preacher: Rev. J. J. Anderson.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday November 4, 1917. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. C. B. Shann M. A.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Kremis acquitted.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai on October 29, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, Heinrich Kremis, the Austrian, charged with the murder of Marascek at the Austrian Consulate-General on August 15, continued his statement in his own defence. He was acquitted.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Notice to Persons Proceeding to the United States.

Notice is hereby given, that under the revised regulations of the government of the United States it is required that all persons entering the United States from abroad shall present, before admission therein, a passport or a document in the nature of a passport, visaed by a consular officer of the United States in the country from which they depart from the United States and also visaed by a consular officer of the United States at the port of actual embarkation for the United States or a port of transshipment. In the case of aliens not of the Chinese race it also is required that the passport be supported by a sworn declaration, in triplicate, indicating the identity, nationality and objects of such aliens entering the United States at this time, to which declaration shall be attached a signed photograph of the bearer. This declaration shall be presented at the office of the consular officer visaging the passport of such alien at the time of presenting such passport for visa. Blank forms for making such declarations are to be had at all hotels, steamship offices, and at this consulate general.

Commencing with November 18th, passports and supporting declarations shall be presented for visa and verification at least two weeks previous to the proposed departure of the alien for the United States.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON, Consul General, Hongkong, November 3, 1917.



## HONGKONG TRADE.

## Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of November 2, states:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Our market continues dull and uninteresting. Cotton is quoted at 21.92.

Cotton Yarn.—Exchange continues to be the governing factor. During the interval under review a strong rise in exchange checked business, which was resumed to a small extent when the rupee exchange rate gave way. Prices have receded about \$10. Clearances continue fairly satisfactory. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$155/165. No. 12s at \$145/167. No. 16s at \$180/199. No. 20s at \$190/210. Arrivals nil. Sales 750 bales. Shipments 250 bales. Unsold stock 9,000 bales. Bargains 17,000 bales.

Woolens.—Clearances of woolens have shown more activity, and the market has taken on a better tone.

Raw Cotton.—Business has been very limited and quotations are \$44/47 for Indian and \$45/53 for China Staple.

Canton silk.—Messrs Herbert Dent and Co. report as follows under date of October 20:—Stock:—4,000 bales. Market:—Silk. About the middle of the period under review exchange dropped about 7 to 8 per cent. from opening rates. The French market showed considerable activity, settlements of the fortnight amounting to over 2,000 bales. America also showed some disposition to buy, altogether fortnightly settlements exceed 3,000 bales, more than has done for sometime. There is a disposition, as exchange drops, on the part of the dealers to put up prices and some little advance in dollar rates has thus been obtained. The 6th crop yield is generally admitted to be very large.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 240,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent \$5.00 per sack; American Opt off 3.50 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent 3.10 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent 3.05 per sack; Japanese Straight 3.10 per sack; Shanghai Flour 3.10 per sack; Australian Flour 3.30 per sack.

Metals.—Very little movement is to be reported. Steel Plates are required for at about \$25.00 to \$27.00 a picul. Nails have shown a slight improvement, but there is no enquiry to buy.

Sugar.—Market advanced in consequence of demand from the North.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Balphs states:—

All Divisions will parade at the Law Courts on Sunday, the 11th inst. at 9 a.m. Dress, Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (fitted), water bottle (fitted). Ambulances and stretchers will be required.

V. M. C. A. Division: Tuesday, 6th inst.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. Thursday, 8th inst.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Queen's College Division: Thursday, 8th inst.—4.45 p.m. Squad Drill. B-courts will be drilled in squads as notified by the Divisional Superintendent.

Victoria Division: Friday, 9th inst.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

## Absconding Sheriff.

The manager of the Colonial Dispensary has reported to the Police, that the firm's sheriff, named Lo Man, has absconded after collecting \$720.70.

## Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 20, amounted to 62,413 tons and the sales during the period to 63,210 tons.

## PRUSSIAN AS WOODMEN.

## Felling Trees in England for Their Own Prison Camp.

"Somewhere in England" in a large wooded area covered with magnificent timber, a number of German prisoners are engaged in felling the trees, and from the wood thus obtained are constructing huts for their own accommodation. Many of the men now employed in tree felling were Prussian Guards, and even still wear their striking uniform. All the prisoners receive rate of pay equal to those of the British soldiers similarly engaged.

The trees which the men are felling are situated at the top of a high hill overlooking a main road, and few who use the roadway are aware of the presence of the Germans. At present the men are living under canvas with their guards. Roadways are being made through the encampment, and a light railway is being laid. The whole is surrounded by barbed wire, and sentries are on guard. Although a few of the Prussian Guardsmen declare that they would far rather be fighting than felling trees for the English, by far the greater number prefer their life in captivity to that which they experienced in the trenches. Generally speaking, after the first few days the men are inclined to be friendly towards their guards, and appreciate any little liberties which are allowed them.

## New Siamese Shipping Company.

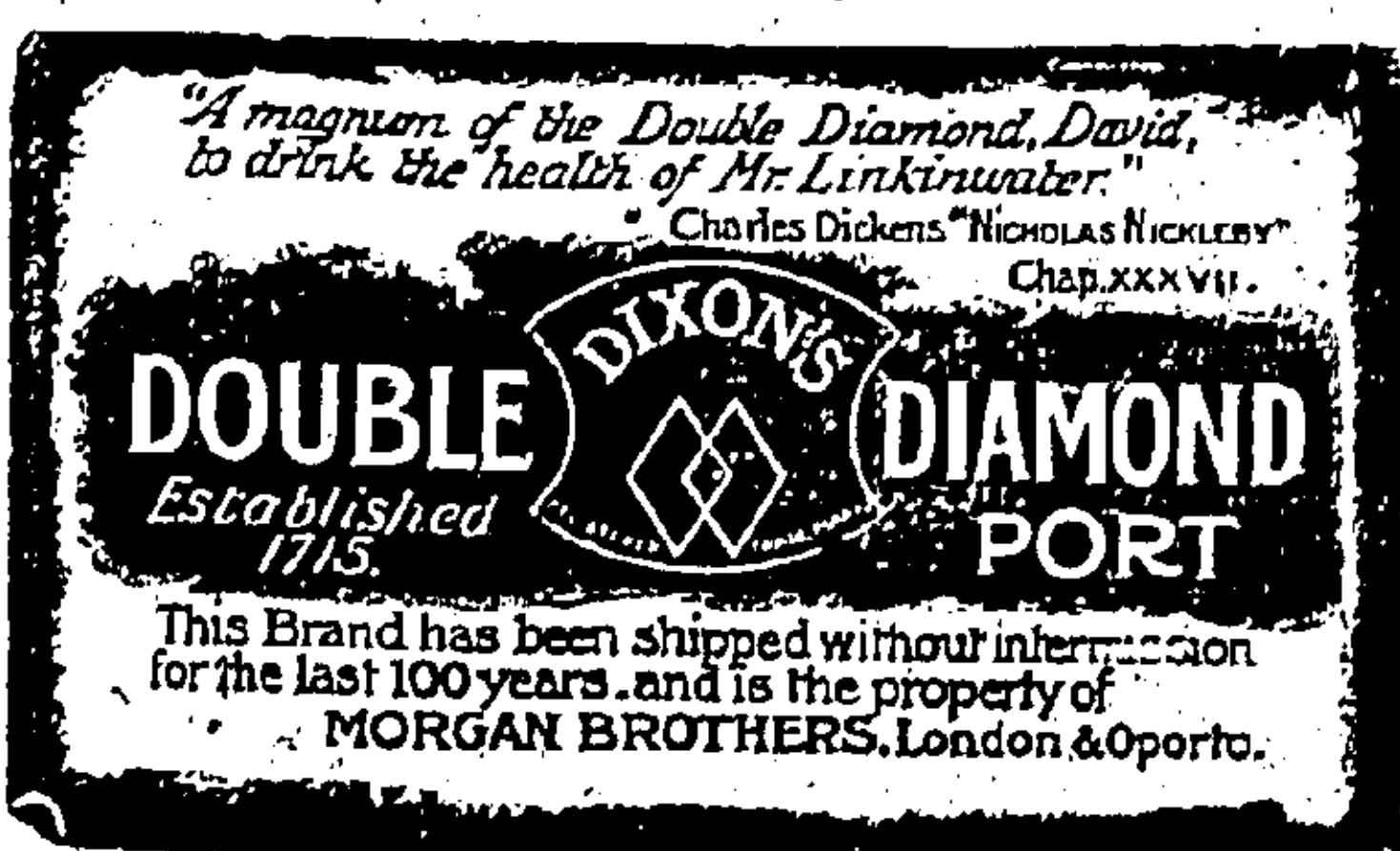
A new shipping company is being floated in Siam by several Siamese gentlemen. Registration has been applied for by the Siam Commercial and Naval Co., Ltd.

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
**SUZUKI & CO.**  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## A HISTORICAL PORT



CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

**H. RUTTONJEE & SON,**

16, Queen's Road.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 13th day of Nov. 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, commencing from 3rd March, 1914, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100/-	10,000/-
2	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100/-	10,000/-
3	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100/-	10,000/-
4	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100/-	10,000/-
5	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100/-	10,000/-
6	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100/-	10,000/-
7	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100/-	10,000/-
8	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100/-	10,000/-
9	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100/-	10,000/-
10	100 feet by 100 feet	1.0	100/-	10,000/-

JOINT SERVICE of the "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"RINDJANI"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 7th November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th November, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th November, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1917.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## M/V "GLENLYLE"

Arrived 26th October, 1917. CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that owing to an outbreak of fire immediately on the arrival of the above vessel Average Bond will require to be signed but no deposits will be collected at present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents, The "GLEN" Line, Ltd.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local Beef we have been authorised by the Food Committee to increase our retail prices by 15% from 1st November, 1917.

## STATIONERY

WE CARRY AT ALL TIMES COMPLETE STOCKS OF STATIONERY

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

## SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

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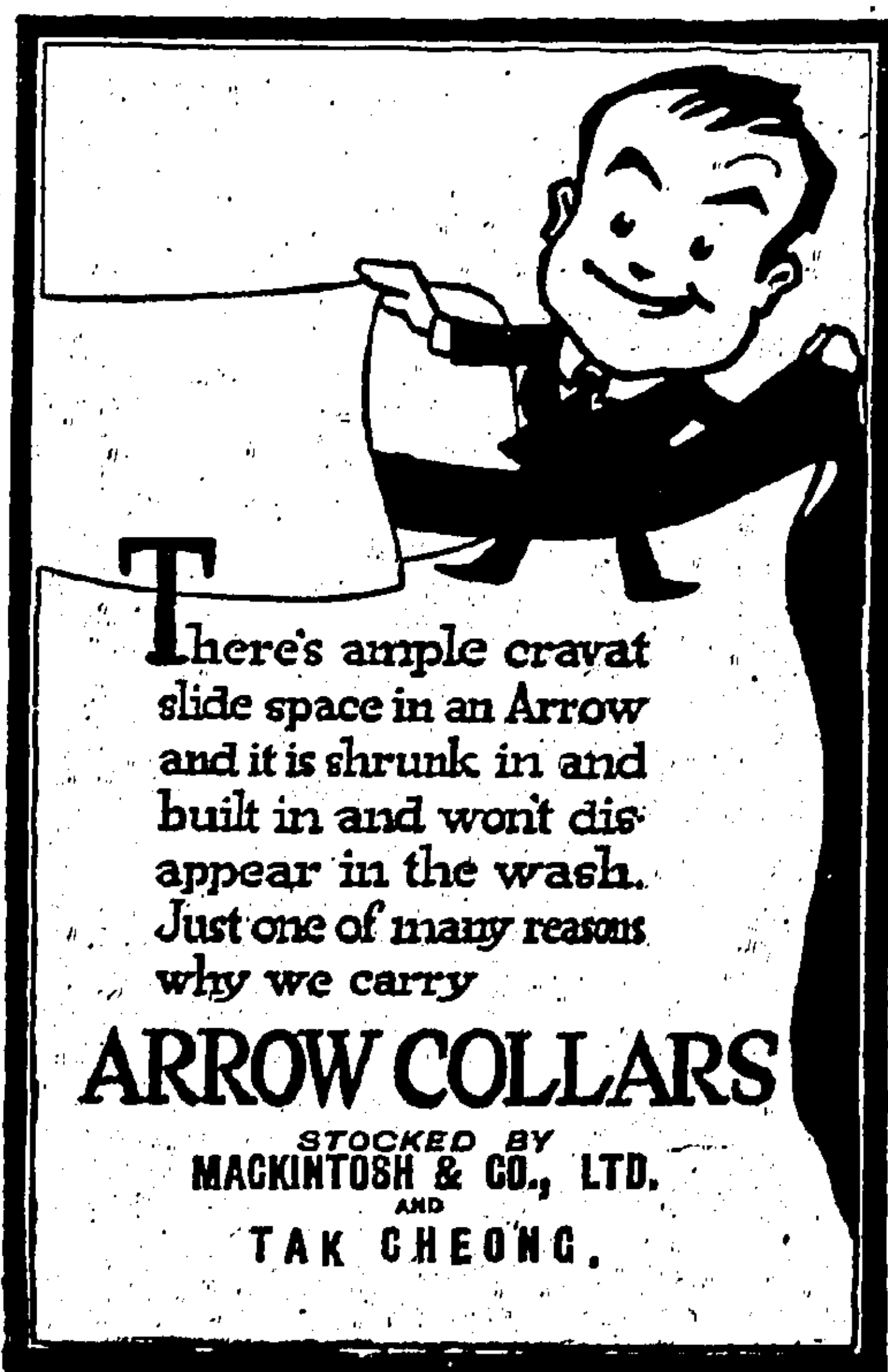
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## MAISON LILY.

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FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.



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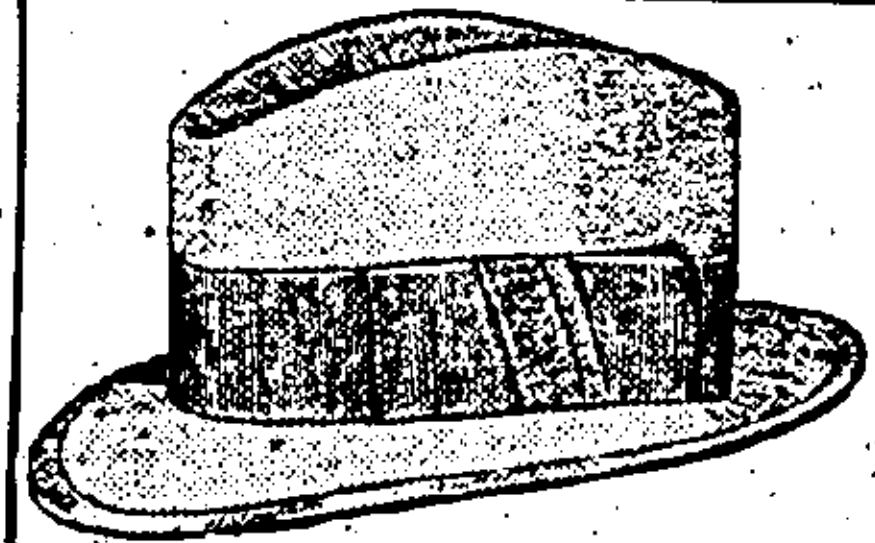
No matter what the circumstances are "Viyella" always comes out well, as has been proved by those who have worn it, being healthful, durable, non-irritant and unshrinkable.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
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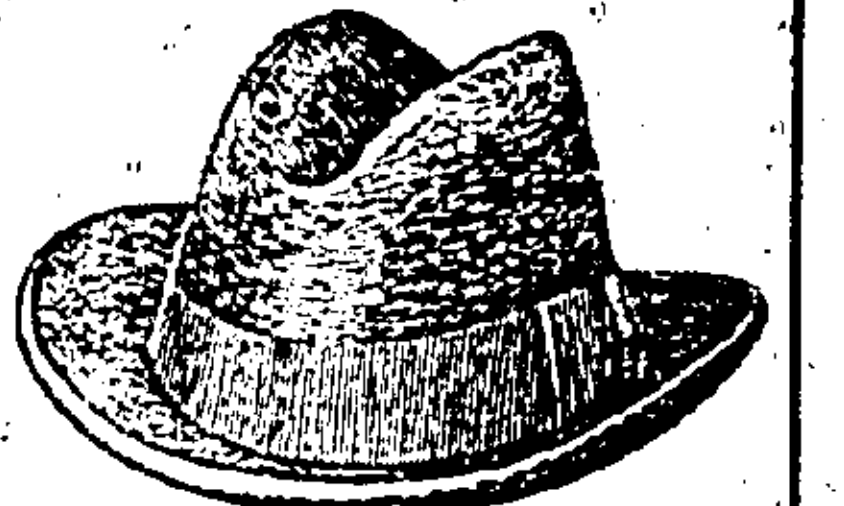
NEOLIGES IN ALL THE NEWEST MATERIALS & SHAPES

MADE BY GLYN & CO.

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SINGLE & DOUBLE TERAIS AND STRAW HATS IN THE LATEST STYLES.



## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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## BROADWOOD PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED. SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE.  
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## THE TOP NOTCH.

## "King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED, EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. WINE MERCHANTS, 4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



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## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC  
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.  
One Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.  
Laundry-Gymnasium-Venue Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.  
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.  
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

J. E. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE APPLY:-  
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL No. 1063.

DEP VOUEUX ROAD.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	\$Tokio Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15.130 {SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Naga-saki and Kobe	\$Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21.000 {THURS., 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16.000 {MON., 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13.500 {SATUR., 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 10.000 {SATURDAY, 3rd Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	T. 8.000 {FRIDAY, 9th Nov.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

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Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHINJI MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.
ARYO MARU	16,500
KIYO MARU	17,500
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Bintang  
Tjikembang  
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.  
NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 26, 1918.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET  
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.FOR SAIRINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED  
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shengkang	3rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	4th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	4th Nov. at noon.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	4th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenian	6th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	8th Nov. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong November 3, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijpanas	Saigon	in port	2nd Nov.	Shanghai
Tijmanoeck	Amoy	in port	31st Oct.	Java
Tijlwoong		in port	6th Nov.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
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Telephone No. 1574.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailhong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 6th Nov., at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 9th Nov., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Taisang	Mon., 5th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Tues., 6th Nov. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 6th Nov. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 10th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is negotiated with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Dala.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all  
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.  
FORWARDERS.  
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2000.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

America's Shipping Programme

The complete programme of the American Shipping Board, says the *Figure*, provides for the construction for ships having a total tonnage of 8,000,000. New credits of approximately \$1,000,000 will be asked for and undoubtedly voted. Day and night activity reigns in the shipyards. The Shipping Board has informed the shipowners that it expects the craft to be launched and completed long before the dates fixed in the contracts.

State and Shipping.

Information from a well-informed source is forthcoming as to the important decisions taken by the Government in regard to the shipping industry. Ships taken over by the Government in the past have been, in consequence, unable to earn the same rates of freight as "free" ships, and "the situation has reached a point where it is necessary for the State to take complete control of British shipping to ensure the employment of every vessel in the manner and on the terms of freight most consistent with the national interest." The State has therefore requisitioned for hire, at Government rates, as well as all British liners, about 97 per cent. of the ocean-going tonnage on the United Kingdom Register. Every ocean going voyage of a British steamer is now directed by the Government, who have regard solely "to the question of how they can obtain essential imports from the nearest sources," and "coastal traffic" is subjected to a "searching review," with a view to withdrawing vessels which can be utilised for ocean going work. The effect of the war alike on British import and export trade is also strikingly brought. The following details, which have been supplied to the Press, give a review of the work of the Mercantile Marine during the war and of the manner in which its operations have been controlled in the interests of the State.—1. The ocean going vessels on the United Kingdom Register before the war represented between 17 and 18 million tons gross. Of this tonnage over 15 million tons were regularly employed in trade with the United Kingdom, the remainder being engaged in trades between foreign countries, the various parts of the British Dominions, etc., and incidentally rendering by their earning important services to the mother country. A large amount of this distant trading has been sacrificed to our immediate needs and nearly 50 per cent. of the ships concerned brought home for British trade. At the present time inclusive of prizes, the ocean going shipping on the United Kingdom Register is a little over 15 million tons, of which 1 million tons are employed in home service. 2. Of the 14 million tons employed, however, only a half is available for the trade of a country. About 6½ million tons have been allocated entirely to the needs of the Navy, the Allies, and the Dominions overseas. A further million tons or thereabouts are being used for these purposes on the outpour, and are therefore lost to our port trade, but are available for imports. 3. The services rendered by the mercantile tonnage which has been taken up for purposes of the war are varied. A considerable number of the speediest and most efficient vessels in our Mercantile Marine have been converted into auxiliary cruisers, and others in magnificent floating hospitals. whole fleet is engaged in taking coal and oil to the Navy; many of our merchant ships have been converted into transporters, are constantly carrying troops from Great Britain and the British Dominions to all fields of war, many are occupied in taking supplies from all parts of the world to the Navy and to the Allies, the various fronts; others in mine sweeping and patrol work in a sea; a very substantial number have been assigned to the Allies to supply their urgent needs in munitions and other imports, a large number have been sold to carry wheat and other essential foodstuffs to the Allies.



**NOTICE.**

## CONSIGNERS

**TEL 1907**



## JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,

BY

## "MAISON LILY"

SPECIALITY :  
EVENING DRESSES  
MADE TO ORDER.

MANY STYLES.

EVERYTHING  
FOR  
LADIES' WEAR.Evening Dresses, Evening Cloaks, Fancy Blouses, Silk Skirts, Hats and  
Felt Hats, Flowers, Trimmings, Gold and Silver Embroideries, Fancy  
Nets, Coloured Nets, Chantilly Laces, & an Assortment of Dresses  
from MAISON BLUM.

MODERATE PRICES.

MODERATE PRICES.

SOLE AGENT  
FOR  
THE  
CELEBRATED  
MAISON BAUER  
OF  
PARIS.

## DRESSES FROM PAQUIN AND WORTH SOON IN HAND.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

## HEROES ALL.

How a Gallant Skipper Met His Death.

London, November 2.  
The *Gazette* announces the award of a Victoria Cross to the late skipper, T. Crisp, of the Naval Reserve, of the smok Nolson, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal to his son. The smok was sunk on an August afternoon when it sighted a German submarine which immediately began shelling the smok, which returned the fire. The submarine's fourth shot struck the smok below the waterline and the seventh shot mortally wounded the skipper whose son immediately took charge of the tiller. The firing continued but meanwhile the water was pouring in the smok, which was sinking. The gunlayer went to assist the skipper who said "It's all right boy, do your best" and told his son to send off a message "Nelson being attacked by submarine. Skipper killed. Send assistance at once". As there were only five rounds of ammunition left and the smok was fast sinking, the skipper, lying on the deck, ordered the crew to abandon the ship and throw the books overboard. Asked whether they should lift him into the boat, he replied "I am done, throw me overboard". He was in too bad a condition to be moved and they left him on the deck and took to the small boat. A quarter of an hour afterwards, the Nelson went down, head first, carrying the heroic skipper with her. The crew rowed for two nights and a day before being rescued.

Honours are also given for services in action with enemy submarines. Among the recipients of Victoria Crosses are Lieut. Charles George Hunter and Petty Officer Ernest Pinner. The latter was selected by the gun crew of a warship to receive the honour. A second bar to the Distinguished Service Order is given to Captain Gordon Campbell, who was already a Victoria Cross. No details for which Captain Campbell was given the Victoria Cross of other honours have ever been published.

Remarkable stories during air fighting are told regarding a number of naval airmen, who are the recipients of Distinguished Service Orders. The most striking of these stories is the record of Acting Flight Lieutenant Leonard Minifie, whose achievements are thus recorded:—April 22, destroyed two enemy aeroplanes; August 8, brought down an Albatross about on fire; September 10, destroyed an Albatross about; September 19, crashed into an Albatross about and also drove down numerous enemy machines uncontrolled; July 3, attacked parties of troops on the road from a height of 200 feet; August 19, attacked two enemy aeroplanes, firing 200 rounds at the larger from a height of 400 feet; September 20, did excellent work in detecting and scattering troops massing for counter-attacks, flying most lost.

## BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT'S NARROW SQUEAK.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Bulgarian Government had a narrow majority in the Sabor, receiving 121 votes against 110 for the Opposition, which was unsatisfied with the statement of the Premier on the 1001 question.

## AMERICA TO STAKE ALL.

London, November 2.

The Freedom of the City of Edinburgh has been conferred on Dr. Fage, the American Ambassador. He said that America would make all to the end, to the last man and to the last dollar. They were faced with the fact, and they might as well recognize it, just upon the English-speaking people depended hereafter the safety of the world.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## DETAILS OF SINKING OF CONVOY.

London, November 1.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes said: As regards criticism of the Admiralty on two recent occasions I believe the criticism was based upon and caused by incomplete information. Taking the first, the Scandinavian convoy. On 16th Oct, the destroyers Strong Bow and Mary Rose, with three small armed vessels, only one of which was fitted with wireless, escorted a convoy of twelve ships bound for the Shetlands from Norway. During the night one smaller armed vessel which was fitted with wireless dropped back to screen one ship of the convoy which had to stop owing to shifting cargo. The convoy was then accompanied by the Strong Bow and Mary Rose, both of which had wireless, as well as by two other small craft, not wireless. About six on the morning of 17th October as day was breaking the Strong Bow sighted two ships southward which were closing up fast. Visibility was about two miles. The Strong Bow challenged, received an unsatisfactory answer and immediately ordered action stations. The enemy's first shot wrecked the wireless room and did other damage and, despite the great gallantry with which the action was fought by the captain, officers and crew, she was sunk. The Mary Rose was immediately attacked by two German vessels and blown up by a shot in her magazine. The enemy vessels, which were very fast and of cruiser class, then attacked the convoy sinking nine ships.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

## DETAILS OF SINKING OF CONVOY.

Owing to the fact that the escort vessel which was fitted with wireless had been detached to screen a ship whose whole cargo had been shelled and the Mary Rose being sunk immediately and the Strong Bow's wireless being out-acted at the first shot no message reached the Admiral commanding at the Orkneys, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet or the Admiralty that the convoy was attacked until the surviving ships arrived at Lerwick. The Admiralty received no information until seven in the evening. As regards the raiders being not intercepted I ask the House to recollect a few facts. The area in the North Sea is 140,000 square nautical miles, seventy we have a coast subject to attack by raiders of 200 miles in length from Cape Wrath to Dover, the area of vision for a light cruiser squadron with attendant destroyers at night time is well under five square miles—five square miles in 140,000. It is not desirable to state how many light cruiser squadrons in our possession could possibly be in the North Sea at one time, but it is practically impossible with the light forces at the disposal of the Navy, even if they were all devoted to this purpose, to prevent sporadic raids of this kind either upon our coasts or upon isolated convoys like this. The watching fleet must invariably be at an enormous disadvantage as regards the disposal of its forces as compared to a fleet which lies behind land defences and plays the game of tip and run. By the concentration of circumstances described no wireless report of the raid was received from the escort or convoy and, between dawn and dark while the daylight hours passed, the navy got no wireless of the attack. Having regard to the disposition of our forces on 17th October we were entitled to say that if we had received a wireless—and with three vessels suitably fitted it is reasonable to expect we should have received that information—the British Navy would have asked no better chance than they then had to intercept the raiders' return journey. In this case the opportunity was denied us. The Scandinavian convoy system started in April this year and more than 4,500 vessels have been conveyed. This is the first occasion upon which a single ship has been lost by surface attack on a Scandinavian convoy. This convoy he mentioned particularly but our other convoys were continually passing up and down and across the North Sea and our losses there with had been proportionately less. The enemy cruisers made their passage in the night time and owing to the circumstances mentioned were not molested in the day time and shipped back again at night time. The arrangements for escorting this convoy are in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet with the forces at his disposal and, having regard to other duties and operations which have to be undertaken at the time, he makes the best disposition possible. In this case, after the fullest consultation, we are satisfied that the best dispositions possible were made by him. Much as we regret the loss of brave lives and valuable shipping which neutralized composing the convoy suffered, we write it down as one of the legitimate risks of war where the enemy has scored and sunk eight thousand tons gross. But that is insignificant compared to the loss of brave lives. I cannot leave this subject without paying a tribute, which I am sure the House will wish me to pay, to the gallantry and devotion to duty of His Majesty's vessels escorting the convoy. The conduct of officers and men upheld in the fullest sense the highest traditions of our Navy. They immediately attacked against superior forces. The Mary Rose was blown up almost immediately. The Strong Bow fought until her guns and engines were put out of action and Commander Edward Brooke, who I regret to say, lost an eye and a leg, after his ship was helpless and fearing she might fall into the hands of the enemy ordered the engineer officers to stand by to flood the ship in order that she might be sunk rather than be captured. After the Strong Bow became helpless the enemy's ships returned and swept her decks with small guns. The armed trawler Elise most gallantly came up to the Strong Bow to assist in rescuing the crew but was driven off by the enemy who returned twice and swept the upper deck of the Strong Bow with gunfire. By this time she was badly afloat, eventually sinking at 9.30. This is a summary of what happened aboard the Strong Bow but it is sufficient to show, if it were necessary to show, that history repeats itself at the present day and the gallantry of the Royal Navy is undiminished. The officers and crew of the Strong Bow upheld the proudest traditions of His Majesty's service. As regards the Mary Rose we are dependent for our information from Norway but we learn she was attacked at short range and blown up almost immediately by a shot in her magazine.

## SIR ERIC GEDDES ON SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

London, November 1.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, continuing his speech in the House of Commons, said: The net reduction in tonnage in the last four months is to-day thirty per centum less than was estimated early in July. The total net reduction since the beginning of the war from all causes in British ships of over sixteen hundred tons is under two and a half million tons gross, or fourteen per centum. Notwithstanding the diversion of labour and material from mercantile shipbuilding the resources of the country can again be devoted to the building up of the mercantile marine since the submarine menace is at present doing less damage.

Sir Eric Geddes reminded the public that we have to consider the situation of the Alliance as well as ourselves. He strongly impressed that the greatest economy of

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

## SIR ERIC GEDDES ON SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

food and all imports was necessary in order that we shall be enabled to supply coal and other needs to Italy and France. We must lay plans for a long war. We saw no signs of its being a short one. We must also be ready to provide shipping for maintaining and transporting the huge army which America is preparing. Regarding merchant ship construction Sir Eric Geddes said that notwithstanding the huge munitions production and reduction to a minimum of manpower, in 1917 we shall have produced naval and mercantile tonnage practically equal to the best year ever recorded in our history and in 1918 it will certainly be very much greater.

The output of merchant shipbuilding was now being expected. The responsibility for the programme of naval and mercantile marine was under Admiralty control in order to avoid clashing between the vital interests of each. Sir Eric Geddes detailed elaborate plans for grappling with shipbuilding problems in the most effective manner. He said it had been decided that at least four new national yards were necessary in order to make use of the material and labour which had been collected.

The output of merchant tonnage in the first nine months of 1917 was 123 per cent. higher than the corresponding period of last year and very considerably higher than the output for the whole of 1915. The standard vessels now ordered represented nearly one million gross tons. Over half of these were already being constructed and the remainder would be taken in hand as soon as the vessels now on the stocks were launched. A limited number of standard vessels were completed and commissioned but the whole of the yards suitable for building standard ships could not yet be entirely devoted to them because the stocks were already occupied by other craft. The programme of warship construction now in hand was infinitely larger than had ever been undertaken in the pre-war history of the country. The output of naval craft in the last twelve months was three to four times as great as the average annual output for the few years preceding the war.

## BRITISH CAPTURES IN OCTOBER.

London, November 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Hostile artillery has shown considerable activity eastward and northward of Ypres. Ours carried out concentrated bombardments on positions in the battle area.

Our captures in France in October were 9,125, including 242 officers, also 15 guns, 431 machine guns and 42 trench mortars.

## FREE NATIONS AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. Henderson and a Future Brotherhood of Peoples.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who was to have addressed the National Brotherhood Council at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, wrote regretting his inability to attend, it being the anniversary of his son's death at the front. "It is a year since David (Mr. Henderson's son) fell in action," wrote Mr. Henderson, "and I feel it a duty to his mother to remain with her on the first anniversary of her great sorrow."

"We are suffering said Mr. Henderson, 'because of collective life having as its dominating factor material considerations, with consequent jealousies, jealousies, greed, inflated armaments, economic rivalries, and military aggression. Thus small and large nations have their future existence menaced by a brutal militarism, which threatens the very foundations of modern civilization. In the new world that emerges from all the welter and sacrifice there must be secured an internationalism of the people, a League of Free Nations bound together by the real spirit of brotherhood."

"To secure this we must remain loyal to the great ideals for which we entered the war."

The permanency of the future peace does not depend exclusively upon a military victory but upon those nations and men who continue to the end loyal to the ideals. It is the responsibility of the moral and spiritual forces to frustrate any attempt to transform a great spiritual act of liberation into a war of conquest, for only in this way is there any hope of reconstituting the world on the basis of real brotherhood."

Dr. Clifford said that no great human cause for which men were working to-day would find itself more advantaged by the experiences through which we were passing than would the cause of brotherhood.

Dr. F. B. Meyer hoped the Churches would not treat brotherhood as lodgers, but that throughout the country there would be an increasing unity of spirit. The democracies were coming to their own, and the Free Churches were going to be tested as never before when the men came back. What men wanted to-day was the old simple humanity.

## General Botha's Libel Action.

In the libel action brought by General Botha against Senator Wolmarans the defendant unconditionally withdrew all his allegations against General Botha, and judgment was accordingly given for General Botha with costs.

## M. C. L. BAZAAR.

## Last Night's Entertainment Dress Rehearsal.

In connection with the bazaar which is to be held on behalf of the Ministering Children's League at Government House this afternoon, a full dress rehearsal of the children's entertainment which is to be given in the Ball Room took place last evening, when the audience was composed of workers at the bazaar, friends of the children and men of both the Services. Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Aitken are deserving of high compliments for the way in which this part of to-day's activities has been arranged, and, from what was seen last evening, there should elarge crowd to witness the entertainment.

The ballet from "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which was so effectively performed at the City Hall last St. George's Day, was gone through by the same youthful performers and was once again a high artistic success. The dances were undertaken by Misses Elfrida Osmund, Phyllis d'Almeida e Castro, Dolly Razavet and Marie de Souza, the parts of fairies being sustained by Nellie Baynolds, Gracie Sanders, Ruby Young, Yvonne Young, Naomi Joseph, Ellaline Osmund, Amy Stomham, Violet May, Julia Gutterers, Patricia Remedios, Gerie Simmonds, Kathleen Simmonds, Doris Windebank, Betty Hammond, Aida Rose, Violet Caspell, Eic Rodney, Sonie Weill, Phyllis Goodell, and Mollie d'Almeida e Castro.

"Gwen and her Birthday Party" occupied the second half of the programme, and here opportunity is given for individual contributions, Miss Gwen Steadman playing the part of the hostess. Annie Miller comes first and sings; Miss Veronica Butterfield gives a recitation; a dance is executed by Violet Sutcliffe, Pearl Ogilvie, Peggy Searle, Bertha Tarrant, Majory Aitken, Gladys Ramsay, Edith Bires, and Betty Martin; Sheila Tisdall sings a pretty song; Joan Arnold gives a dance, which is followed by an act by K. Murphy, N. Pearce, B. George, P. Ogilvy, E. Bires, M. Scott and V. Satchell, in which the days of the week are represented. This concludes the entertainment, which is certainly of a very high order for juvenile performers.

## Traveller's Passports.

Persons travelling to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, and China must now be in possession of passports bearing the visa of a diplomatic or consular officer of those States respectively.

## Where Truth is Relative.

The Chairman of the London Munitions Tribunal recently exchanged some remarks with a woman munition worker on the nature of truth. Witness: The viewer is older and wiser than I am, and I expect you'll believe his story. The Chairman: The truth doesn't depend upon the age of a person unless he or she is either too young or too old to appreciate it. We are neither, fortunately. Witness: I think it depends upon a person's position as a good deal.



## WAR SURGERY.

## An American Woman's Wonderful Work.

The adaptability of the American woman has often been commented upon. It would seem to have reached its limit in the case of Miss Grace Gassette, a Chicago artist resident in Paris, who has become, since the war opened, one of the world's greatest authorities in the invention and use of surgical appliances for the relief of the wounded. Miss Gassette, who had scarcely seen the inside of a hospital three years ago, is now called frequently into consultation by the foremost surgeons in Paris, and her remarkable work in restoring to wounded soldiers the use of their limbs is known and admired by surgical experts in all parts of the world. The French Government has made her a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour—an unusual honour for a woman. Evidently the knowledge of anatomy, which all artists must possess to some extent, has in this instance borne unexpected fruit, but this knowledge has been supplemented by an unusual amount of Yankee ingenuity, sympathy, and pure "grit." We quote from an article on Miss Gassette's work contributed to the *Modern Hospital* (St. Louis, August) by Fanny B. Lester, of Chicago. Writes Miss Lester:

"At the beginning of the war, she and other American women in Paris gave their services in the surgical dressing-room of the American Ambulance at Neuilly, France. For twenty-six months she superintended this department. In the surgical work of the ambulance it was soon discovered that the ordinary orthopedic appliances would not serve for the extraordinary fractures of battle, and then it was that Miss Gassette began to invent simple devices to aid the surgeons. These devices held the limbs in position so that the wounds could be drained and amputation avoided. The appliances were so successful that other surgeons and other hospitals wanted them. The demand became so insistent that a special committee to carry on this work was organized, called 'The Franco-American Corrective Surgical Appliance Committee,' and Miss Gassette resigned from the ambulance and became director of the new work. Skilled workmen could not be secured, so locksmiths and carpenters were pressed into the service and trained. A young sculptor was found to do the modeling. The shop and clinic opened in September, 1916, in the studios of two artists. Three men, a boy, and two sewing women were the paid workers. All of the other help is voluntary, including the use of three automobiles, an auto-truck, and their drivers. The Government is now furnishing the gasoline to run them, which helps wonderfully, as it is hard to get and is so high."

"The money to finance the work has been given by the committee, by interested friends in the United States, not a few of whom are Chicagoans. From October 20 to November 28, 500 appliances of sixty different kinds were distributed to hospitals and individuals. Twenty-six hospitals have been served, and the list is growing. Within a month the French Ministry of War has ordered 1,000 splints. One surgeon said, 'With Dr. Gassette's solution and Miss Gassette's splints we can save many limbs that would otherwise be amputated.' The surgeons are introducing them as fast as they can be produced. . . . Miss Gassette writes:

"The best testimonials come from the men who are helped. It would do your heart good could you see their happy faces when they find their helpless arms and legs restored. One poor fellow with two broken vertebrae had been helpless for months, most of the time in a plaster cast so heavy that he could not walk. For him I made an aluminum corset well padded inside. The first day he wore it he walked about normally, as happy as a child. Another man was wounded in the neck in such a way as to draw his head down toward his shoulder, where it was held by the tightened

cords at an angle of about twenty degrees. A simple invention was put on which he has worn for several weeks; the deflection is now only about eight-five degrees. This result was secured by a gradual pushing, the appliance regulated by a system of screws. His neck will soon be straight. The treatment he had had was a pulling process, very painful and unsuccessful. Some of these devices are restoring crippled hands, generally the right hand. Here the need is appalling."

Miss Lester quotes in addition from another of Miss Gassette's letters, written on March 31 last with no thought of publication. The writer says:

"I did not realize that I was doing anything extraordinary until doctor after doctor told me, and the French doctors begged me to help them. At first I gave half of my time to this new work and half of my time to the American Ambulance. I decided to give all my time to the French formations since November 6, when I left the American Ambulance. I have had a broader scope and have done things that I never could have done had I not been working with the biggest men in France. How I do what I do I do not know, but I just do it, and the doctors give me their cases with a free hand, and so far the results have been beyond the expectations of every one. What I have done almost sounds like miracles. I never get used to it myself, as an American surgeon who is here for our Government told me to-day, after he had passed his morning in my clinic, 'You will pass the rest of your life as an orthopedic consultant.' Every one tells me that my methods are entirely new."

"Besides the clinical work, we make and supply free all kinds of appliances, which I have worked out for hospital use. Since we started in the fall we have supplied fifty hospitals, two in Roumania run by the French, and yesterday they came for a big hospital in Saloniki. We have not advertised our wares, fearing that we might run short of funds. We get our best advertising from one doctor to another, and from one man to another. So many doctors say to me, 'Why do you not let it be generally known what you are doing?' Sometimes I worry for fear our money will give out, for we spend \$2,000 a month as it is, but then we have given out over 6,000 pieces of appliance, and have about 5,000 on hand ready for the offensive, which has commenced, but which so far has not caused many wounded on our side, so that the rear hospitals are empty. In any event, we are doing our best."

## A PERSONAL GLIMPSE.

Hindenburg of the Cruel Eye.

"Until I met Hindenburg, I always thought that the eyes of the Mexican rebel were the most cruel I had ever seen." Since that meeting J. M. de Beaufort regards the Mexican's eyes as quite lamblike in comparison with those of the German Field-Marshal. Mr. de Beaufort had an excellent opportunity to study the man who invented the famous line—recently somewhat bent and punctured—and he tells in "Behind the German Veil," a book published by Dodd, Mead & Co., how he bluffed his way into the presence of the commander. He says:—

"For weeks I had used every effort at my command to find out where Hindenburg was. The headquarters on the Eastern front were a carefully concealed secret in Berlin. Finally, one night, I had Major von Bitterfeld, of the General Staff, in my room at the Hotel Adlon, with three bottles of rare French wine. The major grew very genial toward the end. I knew that Hindenburg had been at Posen for some time, and in the course of the conversation I remarked on the beauty of the castle there occupied by the Field-Marshal."

"Why, man," roared the befuddled von Bitterfeld, "you must be drunk or asleep. You're a fine wide-awake journalist! Hindenburg left Posen months

ago. At present he is at Fortress Boyen, near that dirty little hole, Loetzen. No castle there I can tell you."

When I alighted from my taxi at the Friedrichstrasse station there were a number of soldiers standing at the entrance. They all jumped into position and saluted. That gave me a sudden inspiration. Though I was not wearing a uniform, of course, I had the next best thing to it. I wore my long British-made automobile coat, buttoned high at the military, a green peakless cap with chin-strap and on it the large badge of a neutral coat of arms.

"Here you!" I bawled in best imitation of a German lieutenant's tone of voice. The effect was dynamic. All five ran toward me, clicked their heels and shouted in a chorus: "Zu Befehl!" I sent one of them to the office to buy me a ticket to Allenstein. He returned with a *Militarbillet*. Of course I was much surprised at that because I had not told the man to ask for a military ticket; but it was too late now to change, and so, accompanied by a faithful soldier carrying my baggage, I passed through the gate, taking the salute of the ticket-puncher, the policemen, and various soldiers.

At the next station an ensign entered my compartment and saluted. He begged pardon for disturbing me, but I soon put him at ease. Later, when I showed him my letter of introduction to von Hindenburg, he jumped up, saluted, and asked me if he couldn't bring in some of his friends to pay respects to me. In this way I met young von Bethmann-Hollweg, cousin of the German Chancellor (later killed in action).

We arrived at Posen at 4 a.m. As we had half an hour to wait I thought a walk would do me good, so I slipped my great-coat over my pyjamas, thrust my bare feet into pumps, and a moment later was on the platform.

But when I wanted to return to the train the fun started. Beside the ticket collector, soldiers and policemen stood at the doors of all compartments. Shades of Napoleon! No ticket, no permit, no identification paper of any kind, not even a visiting card. I had been a fool.

Of course I offered to take them to my compartment and show them all kinds of permits. I was asked to open my great-coat. I did. The soldiers stared at my purple-striped pyjamas, when suddenly a voice exclaimed, "Engländer!" It was finally decided to send for the station-master. On his arrival we adjourned to the compartment to verify my statements. I had young Bethmann-Hollweg around and he came from the high half-elad.

In a voice that would have awakened the dead, Bethmann demanded to know how they dared have the impudence to disturb the distinguished foreigner. Did they realize who I was? Did they know that I was a personal friend of von Hindenburg? My captors slunk away humiliated.

It was smooth sailing then, and, arriving at Allenstein, von Bethmann-Hollweg introduced the correspondent to General von Schlieffen, who promised to take him the next day to Hindenburg. As Beaufort was leaving headquarters, however, he struck another snag that for a time looked to be insurmountable. General von Schlieffen asked casually if he had all his papers and permits from the General Staff at Berlin. Beaufort says: "I feigned great surprise at his question. Of course I had my passport, then that letter to Hindenburg, and also one to von Ballow—assuredly all my papers were in order—but what he meant was a permit to visit the front."

I assured him that I had no desire to go to the front—only to shake hands and pay my respects to the Field-Marshal. It was no use. There was a train back at 11 p.m., and Schlieffen insisted that I should take it. I waited at the station despondently. The Berlin train was late. At 2:30 I was the only civilian left in the room. Suddenly a train official rushed up to me and announced the arrival of a military train.

"Where for?" I asked indifferently. "For Korchen, Lasterburg; and Loetzen. You change at Korchen for Loetzen."

I did not hesitate a fraction of a second. I permitted my baggage to be taken into a first-class compartment and the train started. We had only gone a few miles when we were side-tracked to permit the up-express to pass. It was the Berlin night train. The change at Korchen was effected without mishap, and at 7:30 a.m. we arrived at Feste Boyen.

At Allenstein, the day before, I had bought a huge portrait of Hindenburg. Approaching Hindenburg's headquarters I had this under my arm. Under the other I carried a large umbrella and in my hand the letter of introduction. On my face I wore the beautiful, enthusiastic expression of "the innocent abroad." I had blossomed out into that modern pest—the autograph hunter.

Two Landsturmiers guarded the little wooden gate. I produced the letter. Both of them saluted and one of them ran ahead to ring the bell. An orderly ushered me into a sitting-room. Later a young officer entered and told me the general would be back by noon. Would I condescend to wait? I would. The subaltern was voluble and discussed the military situation freely. In the midst of a graphic discussion of the plight of Russia he suddenly stopped. A car had halted outside. A moment or two later the door opened and Germany's giant idol entered. I rose and bowed. The officer and two soldiers clicked their heels audibly and replied to the stentorian "Morgen, meine Herren," with a brisk, "Morgen, Excellenz."

Hindenburg looked questions at me, but I thought I would let my friend do the talking. He handed the marshal my letter and introduced me as "Herr Beaufort." The General read his nephew's letter, shook hands with me, seating me of the pleasure it gave him to meet me.

Now for my impressions of Germany—and as some people try to make us believe, the world's—greatest military genius. They might be summed up in two words, "Strength and cruelty." Hindenburg stands over six feet high. His whole personality radiates strength—brute animal strength. He was, when I met him, sixty-nine years of age, but looked much younger. His hair and moustache were still pepper-and-salt colour. His face and forehead are deeply furrowed, which adds to his forbidding appearance. His nose and chin are prominent, but the most striking feature of the man's appearance is his eyes. They are steel blue and very small, much too small for his head, which, in turn, is much too small compared to his body. But what the eyes lack in size they fully make up for in intensity and penetrating power. Until I met Hindenburg I always thought that the eyes of the Mexican rebel Villa were the worst and most cruel I had ever seen. They are mild compared with those of Hindenburg. Never in my life have I seen such hard, cruel, utterly brutal eyes as those of Hindenburg.

Speaking about cruelty, one story about Hindenburg is worth retelling. When the Russian General Rennenkampf was forced to evacuate Lasterburg in the winter of 1915 he was unable to find transport for about 50,000 loaves of bread and he ordered paraffin poured upon the lot. When the Germans entered the town and saw what had been done with the bread, Hindenburg was frantic with rage. The next day, after he had calmed down, he said to one of his Aides:—

"Well, it seems to be a matter of taste. If the Russians like their bread that way, very well; give it to the Russian prisoners."

The order was carried out. Hindenburg talked quite freely, discussing various topics connected with the war, and especially the Russian campaign. Beaufort, however, found it impossible to get a definite statement on the probable outcome or the duration of the conflict, save that it would not end until "we have gained an honorable peace." Says the author:

"He refused to state what in his opinion was an honorable peace programme. When he learned that I had come all the way from Berlin without a pass from the General Staff he appeared very much amused; but in a questioning manner he said:—

"Well, you know that I ought to send you back at once, otherwise I shall risk getting the sack myself; still, as all ordinary train-service between here and Posen will be suspended the next four days, the only way for you to get back is by motor-car. It would be a pity to come all the way to this Siberian cold and not see something of the campaign. Traveling by motor-car you will have ample opportunity to see something of the country and of fighting as well."

Beaufort spent two weeks on the Eastern front and then returned to Berlin without difficulty.

## THE OLD CHATEAU.

(By C. Vince.)

All this country of Northern France has become now more familiar to thousands of Englishmen than all of England except the little circle about their homes. But on that autumn day three years ago it was still itself, unchanged as yet by war, and to us a travelled country. We were moving through it a solitary column, we were travellers to whom anything might happen, not because war was near (for war there was no sign along that road) but because we had never travelled on that road before, and the very air was of a foreign land. We knew that English horsemen most many times have ridden that way, fought in those fields and "rotted to flowers and fruit" in that soil. But we knew this without feeling. We felt only that we were the first of our people who had ever ridden along that road.

All day we went quietly, not urging our horses. The air was grey with rain, the country still and empty. Nothing moved in it but our column, and the tops of the poplar trees when the wind took them, and the little guests of rain that blew continually across our faces. Night found us still on the road, and weary. Some even slept on their horses, and started suddenly awake when, after we had passed for a time beneath the greater darkness of trees we came to a halt and looked up to see a door-way, and in it an old woman holding a light. We had reached our billet.

Orders were given, there was a sudden bustle and wakefulness all the length of the column, and I, since I spoke French, was sent in to inspect our room, what sort of house it was I could not tell, for it was hidden by the rain and the trees, but the door-way was wide and I could see that the dim hall beyond was wide and deep also. The woman led me out of it into a room, and all that I saw there was a great fire. It seemed to fill the room. The shutters were fastened across the windows and I opened one, letting in the cold air and the noise of the men moving away. I could see lanterns and the flash of electric torches, and buildings beyond.

There was little in the room except the fire, but we made ourselves comfortable and supped; and some had already rolled themselves up in their coats and lain down, not waiting to see if there were rooms and beds upstairs, when the old woman came in with a candle.

"Monsieur is in bed," she said to me. "It is late and he is old. He regrets that he cannot come down; but you would honour him very much gentlemen, if you would go up, that he may give himself the pleasure of welcoming you."

I told the others, and the Colonel leading, we went with her through the hall where our orderlies already lay sleeping, and followed upstairs feeling our way against the pannelled walls, until the old woman opened a door and we went into a room, which like that we had left below, had tall diamond-paned windows, and was lit by a few shaded candles. It was a large room and seemed immense, for the far corners were dim among the shadows and the ceiling was altogether lost in the darkness. The few candles were set together on a table at the side of an old square bed. A prie-dieu of carved wood and worn velvet, that stood near, and some dark armour and a sword on the wall were just beyond the full circle of light. All of the

bed but one side was beyond it too; and we had looked twice before we realised that deep in its shadow was a figure.

The servant moved the candles as we came to the bedside and then we saw a face that would have astonished me if I had not been struck first by its fitness in that place. It was a face of the old Latin aristocrat, with the high narrow forehead under the close cut hair, the long proud nose and the sharp pointed beard. It was an extraordinarily long face, and old, with the skin close on the bones, but the unchanging life of race was in all its lines. The old man raised his self a little.

"Gentlemen," he said "I make you welcome."

The Colonel motioned to me. "Monsieur le—" I began, instinctively, though I did not know what word would follow, but he cut me short.

"I have no title," he said "I put it away. France has no titles now. She desired none; and in everything I serve France. We have always served France."

He looked at us, standing there, for a little before he went on.

"I desired to see you, gentlemen. It is strange that there should be English armies again in France. I am glad that I have seen it; and can welcome you, if it is only from my bed. . . . You English have been in France before."

And at that he turned towards the old armour on the wall, with a fierce and sudden gesture. "That was my ancestor's," he cried "he who fought with John of Arc and drove you English out. . . . Louise, give me the sword."

The old woman lifted it from the wall and laid on the bed.

"There are few families of France," he said "who count back by the centuries, and so by the many that great past is forgotten. What is the past of France to them who deny the Faith and have forsaken her kings. And yet (and his hard voice softened) they all serve her now. But some have remembered. It has been our pride to remember, and remembering, we have not loved the English. See—"

And he took the old sword very reverently and drew it from its scabbard—

"See, there has been English blood on it."

He looked up very fiercely and then once more the fierceness went out of his face.

"But you have come again, in a greater peril, and you have come to fight for France. I thank God that I can welcome you. At last you have quenched those faggots that you lit at Rouen. They have burnt on through the centuries in some hearts and now you have quenched them. Gentlemen, you do the Maid's work now. You help to rescue France."

He lay back again and we all stood in silence, for we had all understood, if it was only in part, what he had said.

Then the Colonel stepped forward and laid his fingers on the hilt of that sword which had fought for the Maid.

"Tell him," he said "that we are proud to serve France."

And he turned away.

When I told the old man and made him understand that mark of homage, he did not smile but his face relaxed and the skin seemed to lie more easily on the bones. He sat a little straighter in his bed, as we stepped forward one by one, and each laid his fingers on that old sword hilt. I was the last to go and as I passed through the door I turned to look again. The old woman had not come with us, she still stood on the far side of the bed, but she had raised a candle above her head to light us through the door. Its light reached for the first time to the carved ceiling, and fell full across on the painting which, before, the darkness had hidden. Out of its black background looked a face. The half-length figure below it was dark and dim, yet I could just see the fashion of the dress, of centuries ago, and a sword hilt at the side. But the face looked out of it white and clear. It was the same face that lay on the bed below. Then I looked down under the shadows of the canopy. The old man had dropped back and was half hidden, but he still clasped the sword. It lay on his breast like the sword on the recumbent figures on old tombs.

## THE WOMAN OF FORTY-FIVE.

What of Her Future?

Writing in the *Daily News*, Patience Paterson says:—

The tradition of the married woman's cap dies hard. It was a cap, sedate if beribboned, with which every respectable married woman covered the beauty of her hair and head when she had achieved her full duty in the world. Her duty was to marry and have children. It was her life's whole pleasure also. Thereafter the married woman's cap, the folded hands to indicate her resignation of life's activities.

Consider the thousands of women. She never did anything but potter about the house, take a slow, short walk to look at the shops, drive out a little if she was rich enough, and do fancy work. Any actual work she did was hidden shamefully, as unsuited to her age and dignity. The word "entable" was a favourite of hers. She would as soon have altered an opinion as "her age" as fly. Opinions were playthings of the young, changeable and inaccurate. Her heavy expression revealed decay of life and mind. If you doubt it, look in your portrait album.

What did all this mean? That when a woman had passed less than half the span of years allotted to her she deliberately gave up life, both physical and mental. She let mind and body decay—an ugly word covered up under her version of "dignity." She not only let herself decay, but encouraged the process. Though there might be forty years of life yet to be lived, women held that it wasn't decent to look young, or to gather life in. Healthy, strong women, in the prime of life, deliberately resigned their faculties.

Ah, well, you say, that is all over; look at our women now, playing golf, taking exercise, yachting, travelling, yes, and working.

The golf-playing woman of forty-five is assuredly with us, as is the woman of that age who keeps up with the new philosophies, theories, social reform and the opera. We realise it more when we remember how the matron of old might play a tune now and again, but deliberately to take a great piece and play her heart, her emotions, into it, was considered bad taste. These new women of forty-five are with us; but they are not the generality of women. You find them in London, you find them in the country. Do you find them in the suburbs and the provincial towns? And those are the places that make the country's backbone.

But work, yes. That is what may be the salvation of the forty-five—what may give her another thirty years of real, clean life. If she works she keeps her body in good physical condition; her mind is alert by reason of mixing with other minds.

What of the future? When work from the woman of forty-five is no longer necessary in peace time, will she lapse into the decay of a half-lived life, deliberately resigning all active share in it? Perhaps it is considered priggish just now to learn lessons from nature. Otherwise the forty-five might learn from the autumn which is with us, so strong and comely, so unyielding to time or weather. The autumn that has seen its fruits garnered is lovelier than the promise of spring, or the restless passing of summer. It is fulfilment itself, and pride of life. And it is pride of life she lacks, the woman of forty-five, with her resignation, her matron's cap, that dislates to nature and corrects nature for her gifts of health and pliability.

The woman who fights nature with dyes and powders is considered a scandal. The woman who fights kindly nature by inaction, by a willing paralysis that makes a death in life, is culpable to a far deeper degree; for she uses weapons whose wounds will never heal, neither do they kill.



# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
n. 1650	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820, 545
n. 1320	Marine Insurance. Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	425, 320
b. 1150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	2 1/2	80	April	145	Jan.	180, 100
n. 8800	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005, 760
n. ex 73 4205	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	180	Dec.	200	Jan.	300, 190
b. 1131	Fire Insurance. China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	168, 130
b. 1310	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420, 290
n. 873	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	04 1/2	Dec.	24 1/2	Mar.	137, 80
n. 1191	H'kong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	all	27 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24, 17
sa. 1113	Indo-China (Combined Steam Naviga- tion Co., Ltd.)	60,000	\$5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	124, 67
b. 133	Preferred	60,000	\$5	all	68	Oct.	54	Aug.	32 1/2
n. 1076	Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	3,797,614	\$1	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	120 1/2, 86 1/2
b. 1281	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$100	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	41, 28
n. 135	Refineries. China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146, 50
b. & sa. 529 1/2	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P. 30	all	41		41		29
n. 40 1/2	Mining. Kailan Mining Admin. H'kong Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	40 1/2, 26 1/2
n. 28 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	60,000	\$1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2, 25 1/2
n. 30 1/2	Ural C'aspian	796,666	\$1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2, 28 1/2
n. 138 1/2	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd. Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c. H'kong & K.W. & C. Co., Ltd.	429,390	G. \$10	all	2	Oct.	65	April	90, 67
sa. 116	H.K. & W. D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135, 78 1/2
sa. 117 1/2	H'kong Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	63 1/2	Sept.	49	July	55, 59
n. 176 1/2	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	80	April	93, 67
b. 190	Lands, Hotels and Buildings. H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118, 94
n. 188	H'kong Land Investment Co.	20,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	105 1/2, 85
n. 55 1/2	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	72 1/2	Jan.	6	July	7 1/2, 5 1/2
n. 50	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	50	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38, 33
n. 74	Shanghai Lands	20,000	\$50	all	17	Mar.	107	Dec.	107, 74
n. 85	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90, 69
n. 89	H'kong Central Estates Cotton Mills.	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103, 90
n. 155 1/2	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	150	July	117	Jan.	167, 130
n. 151 1/2	Kung Yik	75,000	\$10	all	161	July	111	Feb.	161 1/2, 111
n. 65 1/2	Loon Kung Mow	20,000	\$100	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81, 63
n. 114	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	136, 81
n. 26 1/2	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	61	Oct.	63 1/2	Dec.	61, 43 1/2
n. 51 1/2	Yangtzeopos	175,000	\$5	all	61	Oct.	63 1/2	Dec.	61, 43 1/2
n. 16 1/2	Miscellaneous. China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	Apr.	5 1/2	May	10.35, 6.50
n. 14	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90, 4.30
n. 74 1/2	Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$1	all	74 1/2	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10, 7.50
n. 74 1/2	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$10	all	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41, 20
n. 74 1/2	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7 1/2	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10, 6.75
n. 74 1/2	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7 1/2	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55, 43
n. 147 1/2	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190, 149
n. 129 1/2	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41, 26 1/2
n. 29 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50, 5 1/2
n. 13 1/2	Langkats	250,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 1/2, 12
n. 181	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25, 8 1/2
n. 130	Do (New)	60,000	\$10	all	1.00	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	1.00, 90 cts.
n. 13	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	3.80, 3.00
n. 13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17, 13
n. 16	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70, 6
n. 65.50	William Powell, Limited	11,000	\$7	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2, 5 1/2
n. 29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		29, 28
n. 10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all	11		11		9 1/2

BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CORRECTED TO NOV. 2, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN 'UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS' THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, the 2nd of November, 1917, state:—

The sudden rise in exchange has again put a temporary check to business in the local market. Prospective buyers are holding off, but at the same time there is no great disposition on the part of holders to sell, and unless exchange declines, we fear we shall see another dull period. The October Settlement was satisfactorily negotiated on the 20th ultimo.

In Shanghai the market has been similarly affected, and there is nothing fresh to report. Quotations for Cottons and Rubbers are practically unchanged.

The Straits rubber market is quiet. Plantation rubber comes through the same as last week at 2 1/2 market dull.

The following are to-day's cable quotations:—Malakka \$4.60, Kimpas \$9.15, Ayer Panas \$12.10, Kedah \$4.00, Alor Gajah \$4.50, Badellah \$13.40, Tapah \$22.50, Changkat Serdang \$9.75, Ayer Molek \$2.90, New Serendab \$4.70, Pajama \$20.50, oam rights, and Sandycroft \$4.70, all Straits Currency.

**BANKS.**—No business is reported during the week in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares. Owing to the exchange, this stock has dropped to a selling quotation of \$650.

**MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.**—Small sales have taken place of Union at \$800 and Cantons at \$325. North Chinas are wanted at 120 and Hongkong Fires at \$310. Yangtze are easier at Shanghai \$205 (Exch: 73) sellers. China Fires could probably be placed at \$131.

**SHIPPING.**—Deferred Indo-Chinese have declined, and business has been done over at \$113. At the close there are buyers at this rate. Preferred shares are still wanted at \$33. Douglases have been without demand, and are nominal at \$73. Hongkong, Canton and Malak Steamboats have been placed during the week at various rates up to \$19.50. There are buyers of "Star" Ferries at \$281. 2 Shells Transports are nominal at 107 1/2.

**REFINERIES.**—China Sugars after sales at \$85, are on offer at this. Malabons have changed hands at \$291, and more could be placed at the same price.

**MINING.**—There is no change in quotations in this section in last week, and no business is reported. There are buyers of Langkats in the North at 13 1/2, whilst Tronohs at 28 1/2, Ural at 38 1/2, Kailans at 40 1/2 and Oriental Consolidated at 28 1/2 are all nominal. Rubbers have sellers at \$21.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have found buyers at \$88, and Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have come to business at \$117 and \$117 1/2. Shanghai Docks are easier again in the North, sellers offering shares at 78 1/2.

**LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.**—With the exception of a sale of Humphreys Estates at \$5.75, no business has been done, and rates are the same last week. Centrals at \$89, and Hotels at \$90 both have buyers. Hongkong Lands at \$83, Kowloon Lands at \$30 and West Points at \$85 are all nominal.

**COTTON MILLS.**—There is no change in this market and all stocks are nominal at the following rates:—Ewo at 155, Kungyik at 114, Yangtzeopos at 114, and Orientals at 114. 36 1/2.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Hongkong Ropes have changed hands at \$291, and \$30. Hongkong Irons have been sold at \$147 1/2, and Green Island Cement at \$7.40. There are buyers of China Providers at \$75, Steam Landries at \$3, Dairy Farms at \$21 1/2, and Electric at \$48. Peak Tramways (Old) are still on offer at \$8.75, and China Lights can be obtained at the reduced rate of \$4.00. China Borneo at \$61, Steel foundries at \$10, Low Level Tramways at \$6.85 and Union Waterboats at \$13 are all nominal. Powells are on offer at \$8.50.

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